The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,314.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
including postage	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	16	0
including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
Back Numbers	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	2 As. per line,	

but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each... Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—May 7th, at Poorundhur, Mrs. John L Scott, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

TONKIN—May 8th, at Byculla, James William, son of Ebenezer Tonkin, Master Plumber, of Bombay, aged 1 year and 6 months.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BIRD—May 2nd, at Seebpore, Howrah, the wife of Mr. Robert Bird, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BAKER—May 1st, at Royapooram, the wife of Mr. Assistant Apothecary C. W. Baker, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander C. Tickell, will be despatched as above on 17th May.

N. B—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander, A. Cottier, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle			„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, A. Irvine, will be despatched as above on the 15th May, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla ... „	Sunday.	Calicut .. „	Sunday.
Goa ... „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar ... „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta ... „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ... „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore .. „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry, „	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 12th May, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "OORUN" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 9th May, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	4	5	0	3	6	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

	£			
First Class	64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	37	5	0	
Third Class	23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th proximo.)

THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, Victor Howes, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain R. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 11th May, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class............£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class............£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched 19th May,

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers, B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine Screw Steam-ship "JOHN BRIGHT," which has already received a good deal of Cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports on Saturday the 12th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.

No. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 7th May 1866.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "MALTA," (1,912 Tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain Hyde, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 14th May, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 3rd May 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Saturday the 12th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Monday morning.

STEAMER TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "OTTAWA," 1,274 tons, and 200 H. P., Captain Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 15th May, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Friday the 11th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipts is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M., on the 12th.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 3rd May 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

FROM BHOWNUGGUR.		FROM SURAT.	
April 12th,	Thursday.	April 9th,	Monday.
„ 18th,	Wednesday.	„ 15th,	Sunday.
„ 24th,	Tuesday.	„ 21st,	Saturday.
„ 30th,	Monday.	„ 27th,	Friday.
May 6th,	Sunday.	May 3rd,	Thursday.
„ 12th,	Saturday.	„ 9th,	Wednesday.
„ 18th,	Friday.	„ 15th,	Tuesday.
„ 24th,	Thursday.	„ 21st,	Monday.
„ 30th,	Wednesday.	„ 27th,	Sunday.
		June 2nd,	Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.

VAJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR, For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque *Anazi*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Barque *Anazi*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *British India*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *British India*.

Bombay, 7th May 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Mr. J. FRED. PRIGGEN has been appointed MANAGER of the Bombay Branch of above Bank, and is authorised to sign accordingly.

Bombay, 4th May 1866. W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board, S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board, VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

By order of the Committee, JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf,	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. Ryan, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.

N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE, Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association (Limited,) to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:—

Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.

The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED) WAREHOUSES, near the Custom House, Marine Street.—This Company will be prepared to store COTTON during the Monsoon, at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd May 1866.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited) will be held in the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

Receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet with Profit and Loss Statement;
Elect Directors in room of those retiring;
And other general business connected with the Company.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

In the matter of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India of the year 1857, and of the Bombay Contract and Building Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition, praying for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 28th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, presented to the Hon'ble Richard Couch, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, by HETTASINGH MANOCKCHUND, residing at Moombadevie, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the said Richard Couch, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, on THURSDAY the 7th day of June, proximo; and any Creditor or Contributory desirous of opposing the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company by the said High Court under the above Act, and for staying all actions and suits against the said Company, should appear at the time of the hearing abovementioned by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1866.

EDWARD CHAPPLE, Solicitor for the Petitioner.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its reestablishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—HORSES.—Thirty-three selected HORSES, arrived ex Ship *Stag* from Melbourne, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION without reserve if not previously disposed of, on a day to be hereafter advertised.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED —NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST at the rate of EIGHTEEN PER CENT. per annum will be charged on all SECOND CALLS on NEW SHARES in the Company which shall remain unpaid on 15th inst, and any Shares on which the Second Call shall not have been paid on 1st June will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED to the Company.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. LAKE,

MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c, &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March* to 1st *November*.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play in the Victoria Gardens every THURSDAY Evening until further notice.

Garden Rules.—No Carriages, or Horses, or Dogs are admitted into the Gardens, which are closed half an hour after sunset, or on Band nights half an hour after "God save the Queen" has been played. Carriages and Horses will be left opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Annual Subscription to the Society, Rupees 30.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 5th Dec. 1865.

N. B.—Seats are reserved especially for Ladies on band nights.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જારજ ધી થરડ જુત આનડ વુલ ઇસપીનીંગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST on all UNPAID CALLS of the above Company shall be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, from the undermentioned dates:—

On Second Call from 20th August 1865.
On Third Call from 20th January 1866.
On Fourth Call from 15th April 1866.

By order of the Directors, MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th April 1866.

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.

German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics. „
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—

Billiard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete, 5 feet in length.

TO CRICKETERS—

Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's Guide and Scoring Books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars, Nos. 1 and 2.

Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherrywood Pipe Stems, Briar Woodpipes, and Cheroot-holders, Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.
Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES

TRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 ditto.
„ 12 „ .... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board, JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.

J. L. BRODIE, } Liquidators.
G. R. WILSON, }
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, }

Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld., Agents.

1st January 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the East India Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 21st May, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in General Meeting on the 19th inst.:—

1st.—That the Bank be wound up voluntarily.
2nd.—That Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators.
3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidators be ten thousand Rupees each.

By order of the Board of Directors, E. H. WALLACE, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.—J. CONNOR & Co beg to solicit the kind patronage of the above, having entered into arrangements for supplying of Material &c. of every description at moderate rates. They have now on hand every description of Cutlery, Hardware, Tools &c., and are in a position to supply also Timber of every description and Building Materials, such as Scantling of sizes, Flooring Boards, &c. Mouldings, and Cornish work. Also Stone, Brick, Chunam, Sand, and Iron of every description supplied and delivered to order at very moderate rates.

They also call the attention of the above to the material advantages to be derived from the system they have adopted for carrying on Mechanical Work of every description, Carpentery and Smiths' work in general.

J. CONNOR & Co. beg to bring to the notice of Ship Owners, Masters of Vessels, &c. that they can have all orders executed with despatch, and repairs of every description, such as Caulking, Coppering, &c. &c.

Estimates for Buildings &c. &c. given, and Contracts of every description entered into.

All Orders and Letters to be addressed to J. CONNOR & Co., Oak Lane, Fort, where further particulars and information can be obtained.

N. B.—Mofussil orders will meet prompt attention.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ORIENTAL PAPER MILLS MACHINERY, &c.—On WEDNESDAY the 30th day of May 1866, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the premises (by order of the Mortgagees and with the consent of the Mortgagor) all that piece of leasehold Land, in extent 2,370 square yards or thereabouts, with the Mills, Buildings, Machinery and other appliances used in the manufacture of Paper erected thereon, situated and being on the Parell Road and known as the Oriental Paper Mills.

The Machinery is strong and serviceable, and attached to it are Pulping Cisterns for the preparations of Rags and other materials for Paper-making. The Machinery has been recently purchased, and is of a first class description; and it is believed that with an outlay of about Rupees 2,000 a month a nett profit of Rupees 1,500 per month might be realized. The investment is strongly recommended to the consideration of Capitalists as one which has a large field of operation in Bombay and little if any competition.

The Premises are held of Wittoba Mancojee and Cassinath Wittoba under a lease for 19 years and 6 months, from 20th January 1862, at a yearly rental of Rupees 225, a copy of which Lease will be produced at the time of sale for inspection.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, or to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., Chronometer Makers, Jewellers, Goldsmiths, and Engravers, in returning grateful thanks to their numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, beg respectfully to remind them that they are now prepared at their new premises, No. 5 Meadow Street, to execute all orders that may be entrusted to their care.

R. & Co. desire to call special attention to their new Workshop, where three EUROPEAN Watchmakers are employed to repair and clean all kinds of Marine Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Mechanical Instruments, &c. and to mend Jewellery and Optics in the most shortest delay possible. All work done under guarantee and at moderate charges.

R. & Co. invite the public to inspect their new and varied stock of Gold and Silver double-cased and Open-faced WATCHES, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions and prices, English, French, and Swiss manufacture, all warranted to keep correct time and to be substantial best made Watches. An addition to their stock (the largest one in Bombay) received by each Mail Steamer.

JEWELLERY, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Seals, Necklets, Finger Rings, Charms, Studs, Spectacles, Guard and Albert Chains, &c., &c., of superior workmanship by the best English and French manufacturers, and of fine Gold.

CLOCKS, for Offices, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Saloons, and from New York, London and Paris, in great variety, with Pendulum and Lever Escapement. Also English and French Palanquin Clocks, priced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.

SILVER WARE—Guard and Albert Chains, Snuff Boxes, Bouquet Holders, Thimbles, Mugs, Presentation Cups, Goglets, Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon and Cup, of the best English and French workmanship, and warranted to be of fine Silver.

CHINA WARE—Work Tables for Ladies, Sets of Tea Tables, Trays, Bottle Stands, Cigar and Tea Boxes inlaid with tin and provided with English locks, Ivory Play Balls, Paper Knives, Porcelain Cartes de Visite Plates with stand, and Washing Sets by the well known makers "Hipqua" and Hoaching of Canton.

MUSICAL BOXES and ORGANS, priced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 400, and playing from 4 to 36 tunes, with the latest improvements.

PERFUMERY—a fresh invoice of Cologne Water and all kinds of Scent.

CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS, just to hand per *Malta*, to be disposed of at reduced rates to insure a rapid sale.

PIPES—a small consignment of Brierwood and Meerschaum Pipes.

OPERA GLASSES—both for theatre and marine, Tortoise Shell Spectacles.

DIORAMAS, with day and night effect.

STEREOSCOPES, with Stereoscopic views.

GARLANDS AND BASKETS, made of artificial flowers.

CARTES DE VISITE.

GUNS AND REVOLVERS.

LETTER CLIPS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, &c., &c.

WANTED.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN and SURVEYOR. Apply by letter, with Testimonials, to Mr. HENRY BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a thoroughly trained MASTER, for one of the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. A Certificated Teacher will be preferred.

He must be married, and his Wife will be required to superintend the Girls' Department.

Apply, stating age and forwarding Testimonial, to either of the undersigned.

Rev. D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries Bombay
Rev. JOHN PATON, } Scottish Education Society.

Bombay, 7th May 1866.

A PROTESTANT WIDOW LADY, residing in the best part of Liverpool, near Prince's Park, desires to receive into her Family two or three little Girls from India, whose Parents may be anxious to secure for them a first rate English education, combined with careful training and a happy Home. Her two Daughters, finished on the Continent, speak and write German and French with fluency, are excellent Pianists, and draw in Crayon and Water Colours.

References in Liverpool: Archdeacon JONES, Waterloo Road, Rev. W. H. FALCONER, Incumbent of St. Bride's Church, Thomas Carlisle, Esq., of Calcutta.

For further particulars please to apply to C. H. LUCIUS, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, with Notes of the Cases upon it, decided in the late Sudder Court and in the present High Courts of Judicature in the three Presidencies; together with various Acts and Orders extending and adapting it to different Provinces: with an Appendix, containing the Act of Parliament and Letters Patent constituting the High Court at Calcutta, and the Indian Acts modifying the Code as applicable to the procedure of that Court, and a collection of Rules and Orders. By L. Broughton, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister and Advocate of the High Court at Calcutta. Rupees 8.

Published by GEO. WYMAN & Co., 1 a, Hare Street.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs., or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta.	Roseine.	Fuchsine.	Violet.
Purple.	Crimson.	Mauve.	Blue.
Green.	Canary.	Orange.	Yellow.
Phosphine.	Scarlet.	Red.	Ultramarine.
Brown.	Black.	Regina.	Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19a, Coleman Street, London.

N. B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the COMPLETION of the MECHANICS' DWELLINGS, now in course of erection in the P. & O. Company's New Dockyard at Mazagon.

The Masonry and Carpentery can either be tendered for jointly or separately.

The sum total for which the work tendered for will be completed must be shown.

The party whose Tender is accepted must be prepared to take charge of the works on the 1st of June.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to the Company's Superintendent Engineer at Mazagon.

Parties wishing to tender are requested to inspect the amount of work already executed, and to calculate the quantity which is likely to be done by the end of this month.

The accepted tenderer must be prepared to purchase at the market value any Stone, Chunam, or Sand that is on the ground at the time of his taking charge of the works or that may have been contracted for by the Company, also all the Plant. Full information of these particulars he will receive at the Office of the Company's Superintendent Engineer.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Mechanics' Dwellings" must be delivered at the Office of the undersigned on or before 3 P. M. on the 25th instant, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the parties tendering or of their appointed Agents.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. Co.'s Mazagon Dockyard, Bombay, 7th May 1866.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,	WATTS PHILLIPS,
J. F. SMITH,	JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,
PIERCE EGAN,	MISS BRADDON,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN,	MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
HENRY J. BYRON,	MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c., Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

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The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.

The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow......	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore......	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS.

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajabpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

CALCUTTA.

Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Googranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Jutteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kulka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices Bombay, 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre). Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with immediate possession and occupancy till 30th September, at Rs. 400 per month. Address "B.," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, several GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House and Commission Agents.

11 Forbes Street.

TO LET, a comfortable, cool BUNGALOW on Maria Hill, Mazagon, newly painted, matted, and papered. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House and Commission Agents.

11 Forbes Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an airy BUNGALOW with Garden, situate on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Lieut.-Col. Vincent. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House and Commission Agents.

11 Forbes Street.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, several OFFICES in the business part of the Fort, large and small. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House & Commission Agents.

11, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, a BUNGALOW in "Unjeer Baug," Mount Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalia Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to

RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR, No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.

4th May 1866.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bombay has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

The Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

Our best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage. Gazette Press, Fort.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK BAYS declined from 4,500 to 4,000 per share, nominal; Elphinstones from 750 to 700 per share; New do. from 15 to 40 discount; Freres from 250 to 150; United Victorias from 1,425 to 1,325 per share; Bombay Bank shares from 1 per cent. premium to ½ discount; Old Financials from 14½ to 16 discount. Market gloomy. Tendency downwards.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1⅞d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 1⅞d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	101
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¼
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	215

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,600	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000		Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....		1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

[redacted]

[redacted] trade [redacted] latest date, for which [redacted] House Returns are available :—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 8th April, 1866.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Cutch	7,800	...
„ Aden	10,700	39,900
„ Malabar British...	...	7,600
„ Guzerat British...	1,50,000	30,13,590
„ New South Wales ...	15,87,000	...
„ China	...	1,08,225
„ Hongkong	11,48,795	5,62,400
„ Ceylon...	6,00,000	...
„ France	...	2,48,650
„ Suez	2,68,740	4,66,200
„ Persian Gulf	2,000	13,900
„ Persian Gulf Steamer	64,180	95,270
„ P. and Singapore ...	...	7,70,000
Total for the week ...	38,39,215	53,25,735
Previously Imported in the year 1866	1,64,84,646	8,50,38,192
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th April 1866	2,00,23,861	9,03,63,927
Ditto 1865	1,46,73,329	1,73,67,800
Increase Rupees	53,50,532	7,29,96,127

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin
To Cutch	42,700	4,08,900
„ Concan British ...	23,716	1,38,830
„ Guzerat British ...	...	1,75,000
„ P. and Singapore ...	...	6,000
„ Persian Gulf	...	19,000
„ Kurrachee Steamer ...	5,000	1,15,610
„ Goa Demaun & Diu ...	...	12,000
„ Malabar British ...	21,800	3,47,000
„ South Canara	...	25,000
„ North Canara... ...	23,785	3,27,000
Total for the week ...	1,17,001	15,74,310
Previously exported in the year 1866	34,32,548	99,98,607
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th April 1866	35,49,549	1,15,72,947
Ditto 1865	19,13,887	1,38,83,395
Increase Rupees	16,35,662	Decr. 23,10,448

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 9.

Wakefield, Assistant Surgeon H., Medical Department, on duty, from Honore.

Bourdillon, Captain, Pension Pay Master P. D., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Strut, Lieutenant C. S., attached to 7th N. I., on duty, from Poona.

Maxwell, Captain, 1st Royals, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 9.

Bourdillon, Captain, Pension Pay Master P. D., on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.
9 Colonel Ledgard..........Wells ....Maulmein, March 17.
Louis ....Seacroft ....London, December 10.
Karanjah (s) ....Crocker ....Goa, May 7.

DEPARTURE.

MAY.
9 Karanjah (s) ....Crocker..........Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Karanjah.*—Lieut. and Mrs. Mantanbo, and 3 children; Mrs. Frant Mr. and Mrs. DeLemons Pencental; and 234 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Karanjah.*—Mrs. Cumming; and Mr. and Mrs. Lawson.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Burmah*, for Coast, Colombo, and Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE—May 2nd, screw steamer *Coringa*, for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

	FOR LONDON.	
890	Lepanto, Walker—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
592	Planet, Nattras—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (in Dock).	
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
657	Agra, Bell.	(c. l. April 21)
1162	Ajmeer, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	(c. l. April 21)
983	Ambrose, Cotter—Bell Miller & Co.	(c. l. May 7)
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. April 13)
1046	Americana, Potts—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.	(c. l. April 11)
476	Archos—Muncherjee Merwanjee & Co.	(c. l. April 19)
2154	Bates Family, Horg—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 9)
1376	Becherdass Ambaidass, Mossop—Roper Price & Co.	(c. l. April 9)
701	Bird of Paradise, McCollum—Framjee Sands & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 26)
1332	Bulwark, Kelly—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 10)
202	Cama Family, Miller—B. H. Cama.	(c. l. April 9)
1331	Castlemaine, McGill—Finlay Scott & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 21)
1350	Celestial Empire, Purden—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	(c. l. April 5)
990	City of Madras, Graham—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. April 25)
477	Chrysis, Hadley—Muncherjee Merwanjee.	(c. l. April 10)
858	Devonshire, Hoggan—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.	(c. l. May 2)
1303	Duncairn, Finlay—Merwanjee N. Dubash.	(c. l. April 26)
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Bentley—J. Clover & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
1070	Garnett, Tay—Farnham & Co.	(c. l. April 13)
1492	Glenlyon, Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 17)
1499	Hampden, Yaxley—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 18)
1338	Hahneman, Roper—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 21)
1197	Hannibal, Hill—Lyon Brothers.	(c. l. May 1)
1065	Himalaya, Howes—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 29)
1103	Humber, Mitchell—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 27)
1094	Indomitable, Carew—B. H. Cama.	(c. l. March 26)
716	Island Light, McFee—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.	(c. l. April 5)
799	Jumna, Parker—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. May 5)
1650	John Steuart, Laing—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
881	Lucy and Harriet, Uhrbrock—Knoop & Co.	
1140	Maha Lukshami, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
747	Miletus, Davis—Coupland & Co.	
1049	Nagasaki, Miller—B. H. Cama.	
1679	Oriental, Sanderson—Cursetjee, Clover & Co.	(c. l. March 21)
1003	Proserpine, Hiltz—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. May 2)
1043	Queen of India, Grainger—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 6)
1508	Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 2)
1163	Sandrigham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1150	Sarah Sands, White—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. March 24)
884	Star of the North, Wyatt—M. Merwanjee & Co.	(c. l. March 23)
1148	The Craigs, Fleming—W. & A. Graham.	(c. l. April 10)
595	Tomogonops, Morris—Merwanjee N. Dubash.	(c. l. April 16)
1152	Tythonus, Alleby—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 23)
1430	Wallasea, Carry—Volkart Brothers.	(c. l. Mar. 7)
1225	Western Belle, Valentine—Killick Nixon & Co.	(c. l. March 20)
1250	Wilfred, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	
	FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.	
1300	Bhima (s), Morrison—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. May 4)
1913	Malta (s), Hyde.	(c. l. May 7)
	FOR MARSEILLES.	
1010	Antonia, Sartorius—Hormusjee Bomanjee & Son.	(c. l. April 26)
	FOR HAVRE.	
498	Anais Emma, Gaigneaux—D. Cursetjee & Co.	(c. l. May 4)
450	Glaneur, Lannegroges.	(c. l. April 3)
695	Leonide, Martin—Finlay Scott & Co.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
959	Avabhoy, Henderson—Mahomed Durrumsey & Co.	(c. l. May 8)
858	Countess of Elgin, Rieter—Mahomed Dhurrumsey.	(c. l. Apr. 30)
1185	Sam Allum, Clark—Fazel Mahomed Essa & Co.	
830	Victoria Bridge, Lawry—H. Seedick.	(c. l. May 2)
	FOR MOULMEIN.	
909	Cardross, Gilchrist—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FOR HONGKONG.	
750	John Bright (s), Betham—B. F. Cama.	(c. l. April 30)
	FOR CHINA.	
1271	Ottawa (s), Eastley.	(c. l. May 7)
	FOR MAURITIUS.	
331	Nurbudda, Nacoda.	(c. l. May 2)
188	Letecier, Nacoda.	(c. l. May 1)
	FOR ZANZIBAR.	
790	Borodino, Gilkey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.	
	NOT FIXED.	
468	Anazi, Robson, W. Nicol & Co.	
784	Atiet Rahimon,	
663	Beth Shan, Armstrong—W. Nicol & Co.	
1404	Bombay, Miller—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
	British India, Wemyss,—W. Nicol & Co.	
523	Canova, McNabb.	
514	Canstatta, Huthwaite.	
1098	Compta, Geach—Jas. Shepherd.	
	Colonel Ledgard, Wells.	
1095	Eumenides, Poe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
632	Faize Allum, Stafford—Candass Marondass.	
75	February, Punberg—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
	Futtay Salam, Williams.	
	Golden Pledge Morris.	
740	Hippogriffe, Bews.	
843	Indian Merchant, Gibbs.	
914	Iskendershah, Stuber.	
95	January, Nacoda—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
188	June, Dermotte—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
125	July, Kindrick—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1226	Kodabux, Row.	
1300	Krishna (s), Pomeroy—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
9 2	Lady Milton, Davis.	
1377	Lalla Rookh, Earl—Robinson & Co.	
440	Lemousin, Gozin—D. Cursetjee & Co.	
639	London, Minto.	
	Louisa, Seacroft.	
1246	Madura, Parlett.	
95	March, Guiamberteau.	
70	May, Swan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
170	Milton, Smith.	
715	Nada (s), Thompson—Stearns, Hobart and Co.	
843	Omar Pasha, Dibbs.	
	Premchund Roychund, Scott.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
890	Prince of Wales, Winckler—Pursotum Heerachund.	
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda.	
1186	Retriever, Beetson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1232	Sarawak, Miller—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.	
236	Soobla Salam, Nacoda.	
250	Stag, Martin—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1244	Vicksburgh, Boyd.	
38	Wagjee, Nacoda.	
539	William Stewart, Atkin.	
900	Wurtemburg, Chase—(For sale).	
891	Western Star, Dubern.	
	P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMERS.	
1603	Behar (s), Blake.	
1303	Benares (s).	
1338	Emeu (s), Methven.	
1716	Nubia (s), Gaby.	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "NUBIA" (2095 Tons and 450 H. P.) Captain GABY, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on or about the 21st May, carrying Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day 20th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 7th May 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Block Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

TO LET, several SHOPS in business parts of the Fort. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, MOET'S and CHANDON'S first class CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts per dozen .... Rs. 40
Pints per 2 dozen.......................... Rs. 42
J. A. BROWN & Co.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the CALL of RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE per Share, made payable on the 28th February, be paid on the 1st June, the Shares on which the Call remains unpaid will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

A. W. ORD, Managing Director.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $ 5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Premchund Roychund*, SCOTT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain SCOTT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

p. p. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
J. H. ASPINWALL,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

MR. CHARLES MAYBURY, JOB MASTER at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company, begs to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Bombay that from this date and until further notice he will charge as under :—
Carriage and Pair.............................. Rs. 10
Shigram and Horse.............................. „ 6
Phæton and Horse.............................. „ 6
Dog Cart and Horse.............................. „ 6
Buggy and Horse.............................. „ 6

Special agreement can be made for Horses and Carriages required by the month.

Terms—Cash.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).

पोरट क्यानींग लाड इनवेसटमेनट, रेकलेमेशन, आड डाक कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the undersigned will, on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, pay a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. or Rs. 25 per Share for the year ending 15th February 1866.

Holders of Certificates or Call Receipts will be required to produce them on applying for their Dividends.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

NOTICE.—A certain number of YOUNG MEN are required by the Traffic Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to form a class, and to be trained for service as CLERKS and STATION MASTERS. Boys joining this class must be indentured for five years. During their Apprenticeship they will receive the following rates of pay :—

1st year	20	Rupees per mensem.
2nd do.	25	ditto.
3rd do.	30	ditto.
4th do.	35	ditto.
5th do.	40	ditto.

After completion of five years' Apprenticeship, if they choose to continue in the service of the Company, they will be granted an increase of Wages according to their merits. The prospects for intelligent youths taking service under the Railway Company are very encouraging, as they may look forward to attaining salaries varying from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 per mensem.

Boys wishing to be apprenticed in the above class are requested to send in an application to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction on or before the 1st July next. Applications should be accompanied by Certificates signed by respectable persons, and setting forth the following particulars :—

1st. Name in full with Surname.
2nd. Caste.
3rd. Age.
4th. School, period of attendance, and Class.
5th. Conduct and Character.
6th. Whether or not matriculated in the University.

The number of boys required by the Company will be selected from the applicants.

A. GRANT, Director of Public Instruction.

Mahableshwur, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, 7th May 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

ONE NIGHT MORE.

FRIDAY, 11TH MAY.

NEW AND ASTOUNDING EXPERIMENTS.

THE ENTERTAINMENT IN FULL!

PROFESSOR BUSHELL

Respectfully announces that in consequence of the handsome manner he has been supported, it gives him pleasure to comply with the request of his numerous friends by appearing *once more* in Bombay, previous to his departure for China. It has been suggested that it would be well on this occasion to introduce

A NEW ELECTRICAL ENTERTAINMENT

In addition to Electro-Biology, to enable those persons who have not had an opportunity of witnessing the wonderful demonstration of

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

To see the manifestations of scientific researches amusingly and popularly exhibited by the aid of a large and costly apparatus. In order to afford time for a series of

BEAUTIFUL PHENOMENA

The remarks, accompanying each experiment, will be as brief as possible.

The Evening's Amusement will commence with the Bombardment of an Imaginary Fleet surrounding a small Fort, mounting a number of Guns suspended from the centre of the Theatre, showing the adaptability of

VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY

For Military purposes, blasting of Rocks, &c. The Guns will be under the immediate management of an IMPROMPTU "SPRIGHTLY," at whose command a brisk firing will be kept up. To be followed by a Novel and

BRILLIANT SURPRISE.

A handsome

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINE

Will be introduced, showing the probability of its SUPERSEDING STEAM POWER.

Also a beautiful

FRICTIONAL ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT,

Mounting eighteen square feet of Glass.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL will perform the astonishing Feat of

LIGHTING GAS WITH HIS FINGER.

IMITATION FIERY RAIN.

For the first time in Bombay,

BURNING OF MAGNESIUM WIRE.

Its dazzling brilliancy equals the rays of the Sun, and is admitted to be the great Artificial Light man has yet produced. This will be exhibited gratuitously at the top of the Theatre, outside, at a quarter before eight o'clock.

A new and novel experiment called

THE MAGIC CHAIR

will for the first time be introduced.

INTERMISSION OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

To conclude with a variety of new and wonder-striking Experiments in

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle..................Rs. 5 | Upper Circle .....Rs. 2
Stalls.................. „ 3 | Pit.................. „ 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the Establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine.

A BAND
WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 16th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

CALENDAR——MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon, Monday ... ...14th 7h. 49m. P.M.
First Quarter, Monday ... ...21st 2h. 49m. P.M.
Full Moon, Tuesday ... ...29th 6h. 9m. P.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs.	10	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.	5 29	6 24	6 47	7 26	8th May 1866, Time 9h. 0m. 10s. 0.
Fri.	11	Moon passes 2° 13' N. of Mars at 4-31 A.M.	5 28	6 24	8 2	8 32	
Sat.	12	Mercury at greatest elongation 25° 35' W at 6-1 A.M	5 28	6 24	9 1	9 30	
Sun.	13	Sunday after Ascension.	5 28	6 25	9 54	10 19	
Mon.	14	New Moon at 7-49 P.M.	5 27	6 25	10 43	11 6	
Tues.	15	Mars rises at 3-7 A.M.	5 27	6 25	11 29	11 52	
Wed.	16	Moon passes 5° 23' S of Venus at 4-35 A.M.	5 26	6 26	—	0 15	

NOW READY.

No. VII. OF

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

CARTOON—Late Financial Reform.
HALF SHEET—The March of Intellect.
QUARTER SHEET—The Nuisance of the "Noiseless Footfall" of Servants as experienced by Mr. Spoonington and Miss Gushley.
QUARTER SHEET—The Professor of Electro-Biology non-plus'd for once!
The Local before and after Sir C. W.'s resignation.
The Three Borahs.
Mr. P. in I. taking it easy.
A Capital T in perspective for Dave.
And several other Vignettes.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette.*

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
„ „ 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. „ 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
„ „ 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Five lines and under ....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... „ 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 19	KURRACHEE	May 4
AGRA	May 3	LAHORE	May 2
ALLAHABAD	May 4	LONDON	April 10
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	April 7
ALEXANDRIA	April 11	MADRAS	May 4
BANGALORE	May 5	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	May 3	MEERUT	May 4
CAPE	Feb. 13	OOTACAMUND	May 3
CEYLON	April 30	OUDH	May 2
COCHIN	April 28	PENANG	April 24
DELHI	May 3	PUNJAUB	May 2
FRANCE	April 4	SUEZ	April 22
HONGKONG	April 14	SINGAPORE	April 22

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1866.

IF the shareholders of the Mazagon Company will take a rational view of the position in which their directors are placed, instead of surrendering themselves to indignant upbraidings—very natural we admit on the eve of an apparent crisis—they will probably sympathise with the gentlemen to whom the affairs of the Company are entrusted, and who find themselves in front of the horns of a very unpleasant dilemma. The directors are neither responsible for the existence of the Company, nor are they responsible for its present palsied condition, or the imminent prospects of the trading community of Bombay. They simply find themselves with heavy liabilities to pay which have been long past due, and with no funds to meet them. While the game of speculation went merrily and premiums were high, no one thought of forecasting the horoscope of the future, save, perhaps, to count the fortune he might realise; and now, when adversity has descended upon Bombay and hope no longer gilds the bright to-morrow, the despair and gloom are as unreasonable and unthinking as the visions that were conjured up of the future were unreal. When the gilded and radiant bubbles of the share market have all exploded, and when King Premium has been dethroned that King Discount may reign, the residuum of patriotism and a desire to improve Bombay is infinitesimally small. Thus, schemes launched upon the community for the sake of premiums with a fertility that made Bombay an object of amazement throughout the world are renounced when premiums are no more and discounts have set in. Necessary as it may be to examine the prospects as an investment of several of the land companies now operating upon the foreshore of the Island of Bombay, it is the duty of the shareholders to guard against the tendency to re-enact the folly of 1864 in a new form, for it is as absurd to sweep a company away from a mere sentiment, as it is to establish one in a moment of inconsiderate enthusiasm. Whatever the shareholders do, should be done with due enquiry and deliberation, with a view to eliciting the merits or demerits of their respective schemes and not from the idle dread of future calls. It is apparent, in fact, that it is the call which the Mazagon Directors have made, coupled with the expectation of future demands, and the present peculiar circumstances of Bombay, that has ripened the desire among the shareholders of that Company for its dissolution, rather than any well grounded and intelligent conviction that the works will be unremunerative. The shareholders would do well, however, to bear in mind that no determination to wind up will relieve them of their duty of paying the present call. We certainly think the directors should compel the Alliance Financial to refund the balance which stood at the Company's credit in the books of that Association, and which at the date of the last balance sheet amounted to Rs. 8,34,208. But supposing this balance refunded by the Alliance Financial—and the supposition is a very liberal one—the Company would still be in need of eight lacs more to meet obligations which are pressing upon it. A shareholder in yesterday's *Times of India* makes the scandalous and unjust proposal that Mr. Premchund Roychund, who purchased the land from Government, and who is accordingly, owing in the first instance the balance of the purchase money, should settle with Government, and that he should be allowed to remain a creditor, we presume, against his will, for the balance due to himself. If Mr. Premchund Roychund assents to such an arrangement, a part of the Company's difficulty is overcome, but we hope the honourable instincts of the shareholders will prevent them from taking an improper advantage of an individual, and that they will acknowledge that a just debt, due to Mr. Premchund Roychund, ought to be paid just as much as a sum owing to Government. According to the explanation of the Company's position which has been published by the directors, debts to the amount of sixteen lacs has to be provided for. The call if paid upon 1,898 shares (the number of shares on which the first call was paid) would yield Rs. 18,98,000, a trifle more than the debt, but in the present temper of the shareholders towards the Company, it is certain that the call will be responded to by at most a very few. Now, are the shareholders prepared to face the consequences of having their land forced into the market at a time when, if it finds a purchaser at all, it will find one at an enormous and frightful discount? The Company is indeed in an unhappy predicament, for were the present call even heartily responded to, and were the obligations of the Company by this means cancelled, the directors would still be in a state of destitution, and would be compelled to borrow, or to apply the screw to the Alliance Financial (which it is their duty to do), or to make a further call, or to suspend operations for a time. The directors, knowing that the feeling is growing in favour of winding up the Company, ought to publish with all convenient despatch a truthful statement, showing the probable cost of the various sections of the scheme, to enable the shareholders to determine upon its prosecution or renunciation. There is no lack of capital in Bombay to carry it out, if the shareholders are convinced of its soundness; but they have no data before them to form even an approximative idea of the cost. Meanwhile, the shareholders are honourably bound to discharge their obligations. We see no way in which this can be done except by paying the call, and that being done, and if they resolve to proceed with the scheme no further, they can throw their land into the market when and how they please. If they decline to pay it, of course the land may be forced to a sale; and stubbornness on the part of the shareholders will double, treble, or quadruple the loss.

THE *Pioneer* notices the death from small-pox, at Umballa, of Mr. Nimmo, an officer of the Public Works Department. The disease, it is believed, was conveyed to his master by a servant of the deceased, who was in attendance on his child while it was suffering from small-pox, and continued his duties with his master during the illness of the child. The child died, and Mr. Nimmo was subsequently attacked with confluent small-pox, which terminated fatally. We are also informed that the diseased officer was unconscious of the fact that he was being waited upon by a servant who was nursing a small-pox patient. Under these circumstances our contemporary is of opinion that the servant has committed an offence amounting in effect to "culpable homicide," and enquires whether the man cannot be punished under any provision of the Penal Code. The *Pioneer* would "be glad "to hear that the authorities in Umballa had at "least taken steps to set a mark on the man, "with a view to preventing his obtaining ser-"vice again."

A preventible death is at all times a subject of regret, and the friends of the deceased officer must have their grief deepened when they learn that, under ordinary precautions, their relative might have escaped the contagion which took away a valuable life. That Mr. Nimmo was a young, a promising, and a talented officer, makes the misfortune the more deplorable, and we join with the *Pioneer* in thinking that the authorities should interfere to prevent as far as possible the loss of valuable life in India. We hold it to be the duty of Government to prevent the spread of contagious disease throughout India; and if but a cooly came by his death from preventible disease, that death should form the subject of official enquiry. But before this can be done either with justice or with benefit to the living, there should be legislation; there should be sanitary laws; and there should be certain penalties attached to the infringement of those laws. Where sanitary laws do not exist, and where civil sanitation is utterly neglected as it is in India, the authorities at Umballa cannot single out an individual for trial for what is not regarded as an offence by the legislature, as suggested by the *Pioneer*. The late Mr. Nimmo's servant cannot have a mark set upon him, nor be treated as a criminal under the existing laws. Our contemporary would have it supposed that the servant wilfully endangered his late master's life; that he exhibited a cruel and dishonest reticence; and that his offence amounted in effect to culpable homicide. Deplorable as has been the probable consequence of the conduct of the servant in freely attending upon a diseased child and a healthy master at the same time, it may be doubted whether the man was not sinning in ignorance. Throughout India it has generally been the custom of the natives to regard small-pox and all contagious diseases well-nigh with indifference. These diseases are dreaded by many on account of their known fatality, and at times villages have been deserted in consequence of severe outbreaks of cholera and small-pox, but usually the people mingle freely with sufferers from these diseases, and separation is seldom or never resorted to. Under such circumstances it is not to be supposed that the people would consider the act of Mr. Nimmo's servant a criminal act, and it is probable the man never considered the consequences that might result from his act at all. The people of India have not been taught to consider contagious diseases as preventible diseases. Even our best municipalities have done nothing in this respect. Hygiene and sanitation are chiefly confined to the military body, because the soldier's life is precious, but in civil life in India there are more than 100,000 deaths per annum that occur from diseases which might to a considerable extent be prevented. While Government permit this state of matters to continue, with what justice could punishment be measured out to an ignorant servant for attending upon his master while he was intermediately attending upon his child with small-pox?

We deplore the untimely death of a valuable European officer, and would join our voice with the *Pioneer* in calling upon the authorities to prevent similar occurrences, but we would not demand the rigorous punishment of an ignorant servant while we permitted the authorities to suppose that the absence of sanitary legislation was a matter of no moment. On the contrary, we would urge the immediate organization of a sanitary department for India, carrying out its functions under wise and just laws; under laws which would prevent the spread of epidemics, and the commission of nuisances of every kind and degree. We would prevent contagion as far as possible, and we would also prevent fouling of the air and water near villages, towns, and cities. With laws so framed, and a department so organized, the Press could then demand enquiry into particular cases of death, such as that brought to notice by the *Pioneer*, and, if need be, punishment also. But, until this is done, it can serve no good purpose to drag an ignorant servant before the public and insist upon punishment for the infringement of no law.

The untimely death of the late Mr. Nimmo should be seized upon for demonstrating not only the folly but the culpability of Government in resting satisfied with the very partial measures of sanitation that are now going on in India, and for calling loudly for reform. Small-pox and other contagious diseases may be carried from house to house and from village to city with impunity. Our harbours have no quarantine laws; dead bodies are burned on the windward side of many cities; the waters of the rivers are selected for defilement, and heaps of impurities surround human habitations. The law permits, and does not prevent, these offences against public health. How shall we wonder then that actual contagion moves freely from house to house?

A late report to Government from the Commissioner of Cuttack that persuasive measures were to be adopted to endeavour to prevent pilgrims resorting to the shrine of Juggernath during the prevalence of cholera, resulted in the declaration that the Government of Bengal were satisfied with what was proposed, and the Commissioner was informed that persuasion should be adopted. What resulted? Many refused to be persuaded, and cholera prevailed. Hundreds perished! Now, if the suggestion of the *Pioneer* could be carried out against the servant of the late Mr. Nimmo, would it not also be the duty of the authorities of the Cuttack district to search out every living individual who may have conveyed contagion to others, and visit them with the terrors of the Penal Code, charging them with culpable homicide? The offence is general, and that it is daily committed is well known. There should be a remedy, and that remedy, as we have already pointed out, consists in going to the root of the evil; of passing wise and just laws, and placing their administration in the hands of a department of Public Health. The severity and general prevalence of epidemics, the vast population, and the great results that will surely follow the adoption of good sanitary measures, all point to the necessity of the course we have suggested. Until this is accomplished occurrences such as that brought to notice by the *Pioneer* will be of daily occurrence in India, and will continue to be a blot on the fair fame of Government. If a cruel and dishonest individual can be found conveying contagion amongst the healthy with the view to endanger life, the offence must go unpunished while the country refuses to recognize the necessity of establishing a protective sanitary law.

THE *Our Paper* :—We cull the following from a private letter received from Teheran, dated 29th March last :—"One can get home from here for £31; the route is *via* Russia. The shores of the Caspian once reached, there is steam communication all the way via Astrakhan, the Volga, Norgora, and St. Petersburg, whence you can embark in a steamer to Hull. Two young gentlemen have left this via this route. Very severe winter here, so severe that the oldest inhabitant does not remember experiencing such before. Snow is falling as I write, and has been lying on the ground ever since December. We had a tremendous warm summer, and the winter is trying to make up for it. One almost wishes summer back again to get the roads dry, there being no system of drainage here."

THE *Friend of India* :—It may seem a fact of ordinary interest that "The India Jute Company, Limited," with a capital of £250,000 in £25 shares, has been established. The Calcutta Agents are Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., and the Company, like the mills which have been so successfully worked by the Borneo Company, and the Ishera and the Gouripore Mills, will manufacture jute on the spot at a cost for the raw material of forty per cent. less than in Dundee. We should hardly do more than chronicle the fact, were it not that this Company has purchased from a former owner, who held a lease from Mr. J. C. Marshman, three-fourths of the garden rendered so famous by the name of Dr. Carey—the first Botanical Garden in Asia—and the Paper Mills in which the first steam engine introduced into Asia was set up. That engine is still to be seen, though it has long ceased to work. In 1820, when English paper was costly, and the Continent had not begun to compete with the English mills, the Serampore Missionaries were compelled to take steps for manufacturing their own paper for their numerous translations of the Bible. The erection of the twelve horse power engine, made by Messrs. Thwaites and Rothwell of Bolton, caused an interest like that excited by the opening of the railway in Bengal. Scientific men came from great distances to study its working.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 3RD MAY, 6-10 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 10½d.; market very depressed in consequence of the increase in the Bank rate of discount, and desultory transactions only reported.

Fair Western 10d.; market very depressed.

Bengal Cotton 8d.

Consols 86⅝.

Bank discount 7 per cent.

The Bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been rejected.

The Italian Government have contracted a loan with the National Bank for 250,000,000 livres. Popular demonstrations have been held in the principal cities in favour of war.

LONDON, 3RD MAY, 11-40 P. M.

The Budget estimate for the year has been brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer showing an estimated surplus of £1,250,000.

The duties on timber and pepper are to be abolished, and that on bottled wines with other small taxes to be reduced.

Terminable annuities are to be issued, and the proceeds devoted to the reduction of the National Debt.

Private Telegram.

LONDON, 4TH MAY.

Cotton lower, and market flat. [No price given.]

Bank discount 7 per cent.

By Indian Telegraph.

MADRAS, 9TH MAY.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 8 premium.
Fives 3 premium.
Fours 13¼ discount.

Document Bills 2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 1½d.
Dead Weight £1.
Light Freight £1 15s. to £2 5s.
Cotton £1 15s. to £2 5s.
Interest on Loans 11 per cent. Money Market without change.
40 inch Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 8.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 6-4.

PONDICHERRY, 8th May.

French Mail steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

GALLE, 8th May.

Steamer *Punjaub* just sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 8th May.

Steamer *Cashmere*, from Calcutta and Northern Ports, in sight.

MADRAS, 9th May.

Mail steamer *Golconda* sailed for Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Small Cause Court will be closed to-day on account of its being Ascension Day.

BHAWOO RAGOBA was yesterday fined one hundred rupees by Mr. Brown, for not complying with the Magistrate's order to discontinue a brothel house.

MAILS for Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong, per steamer *John Bright*, will be closed on Saturday the 12th instant, at 2 P. M.

MR. BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, Deputy Registrar General of Bombay, has been appointed Registrar under the new Indian Registration Act.

A SUMMONS was issued the other day by the Senior Magistrate of Police at the instance of a Bhattia, against Mr. Kessowjee Naik, on a charge of assault. The case will be tried in a day or two.

JOSEPH MURREE, a Portuguese, was yesterday fined by the Senior Magistrate in the sum of Rs. 20, on his pleading guilty to a charge of selling liquor by retail without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company will despatch the steamer *Bhima*, on the 19th inst., for Aden and Suez, and not as an extra steamer on the 16th as previously advertised.

THE Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced James Holden to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for a fortnight, on his pleading guilty to a charge of having been found wilfully trespassing in the compound attached to the dwelling-house of Captain Phillips.

THE Mahomedan who is charged with cutting off the nose of his wife, was yesterday brought up on remand at the Mazagon Police Court, when the evidence of Dr. Hojel, Assistant Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, was recorded. The accused was again remanded to jail.

THE Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced Chotoo Imam and Essoob Bukuljee to rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction for a month each, on conviction of stealing twenty rupees in cash, the property of Shaik Curreem Sooltan, a butler to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE long pending case in the Mazagon Police Court, in which Mr. E. Flood and police peon No. 126 were charged with assaulting Cassinath Bhawoo, and keeping him in illegal confinement, was disposed of yesterday. Mr. Flood was convicted and fined twenty-five rupees; and the policeman was discharged.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening :—

March..................	"Grenadier"	Unrath.
Overture..................	"Die Zauberflote"..................	Mozart.
Selection (Op)........	"Ernani"	Verdi.
Valse	"Diana"	Lumbye.
2nd Selection (Op)	"Lucia de Lammermoor"	...Donizetti.
Quadrille	"Militaire"..................	Strauss.
Galop	"Uber Stock und Stein"	......Faust.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S *seance* at the Grant Road Theatre on Tuesday night was as great a success as any of his previous performances. Of eight persons subjected to the Electro-Biological influence, seven were entirely under the Professor's control, and with these he performed some extraordinary experiments, calling forth repeated and loud applause. From an announcement in our advertising columns it will be seen that a farewell entertainment is to be given on Friday next, when the wonders of Voltaic-Electricity will be added to those of Electro-Biology in order to make up a good evening's amusement.

TIME intervals of messages received up to 8 P. M. yesterday :—From Kurrachee, max. 24 hours 47 minutes, min. 12 hours 14 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 10 hours 5 minutes, min. 0 hour 46 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 99 hours 58 minutes, min. 9 hours 40 minutes. From Madras, max. 15 hours 9 minutes, min. 13 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 4th, Continent of Europe 4th.

A ROW AT ELEPHANTA.—A row took place on Sunday last at Elephanta between a number of Chinamen and a party of American seamen belonging to the American ship *Garnett*. From what we can glean of the affair it appears that the Chinamen belonged to the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ottawa*, and that they went over to the island where they fell in with the Yankees at or near the caves, when a regular "tarnation scrimmage" ensued, which ended in one of the "Foquis" being severely injured. It is said that the Americans were the aggressors. Subsequently application was made to Major Henderson by one of the P. and O. Company's officers for assistance, but the place where the affair occurred being out of his jurisdiction, he referred them to the Magistrate at Tanna, where an information was subsequently laid, which led to the apprehension of several seamen belonging to the *Garnett*, who were on Tuesday taken to Tanna for the purpose of the case being there investigated before the Magistrate.

WE are again constrained to call attention to the absurdity, or uselessness, of most of the public telegrams sent from Bombay to London, by Reuter's agent we suppose. They generally betray a painful ignorance of all but the Western Coast of India. One, for instance, announces that Lady Lawrence's horses ran away with her while driving, the truth being that it was a guest of Government House who was thus frightened.—*Friend of India, May* 3.

WE are glad to learn that our Government have come to terms with the "Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company," in respect to a regular service between this place and the Coast of India; but the question of an Island Coasting service is deferred for the present. We believe the amount of subsidy and the general conditions of the contract are very similar to those arranged for the Madras and Colombo S. S. Company, but which were unfortunately never carried out. The steamers will start twice a week from Colombo for Negapatam, calling at Kaits, Paumben, Tuticorin, and other ports on the opposite Coast; and once a week they will proceed on to Madras. The Company relies upon the transport of coolies as its chief source of revenue in this undertaking, hoping to divert the stream of immigration from the Government schooners and the great north road, to the sea route and the railway, by the less cost and greater comfort of the latter. This will necessarily be a work of some time, but the foundations on which the Company build their expectations are sound, and if they have patience we believe they will see them realized. The existing immigration machinery has worked well in its way, and Mr. Reidy deserves great credit for his share in its success; but it cannot compete with steam communication. It will be greatly to the cooly's advantage to adopt the new route as being quicker by some days, cheaper by probably one half and as avoiding all the privations and discomforts of the long journey on foot by that terrible north road. It will be also of importance to the employer that his coolies should travel thus, that they may arrive in a condition fit for work, instead of being laid up for a week or ten days, footsore or with fever or other disease contracted by the way. We are of opinion therefore that though the first year's service may not pay the Company, it will thereafter prove a remunerative undertaking.

We have great faith also in the coasting service if carried on with regularity and precision. That the *Pearl* does not pay is no possible criterion, because it is well known that her orbit is almost as eccentric as that of a comet. There is a large coasting traffic, both of goods and passengers, and we yet hope to see it properly worked up by the Ceylon Branch of the Bombay Coast and River S. N. Co., for which Messrs. Armitage Brothers are the agents.—*Ceylon Times.*

THE failure has been announced of Messrs. Alexander Reid & Co., merchants of Galle, and Messrs. Reid, Mackellar & Co., their correspondents in Colombo. The immediate cause of their suspension is said to be the failure of a Moorman trader in Galle largely indebted to them.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER.—After several hot dry days we had a smart shower yesterday morning, and again late last night a heavy thunderstorm from the west accompanied by copious downfall. To-day in consequence the atmosphere is much cooler, and gathering clouds to the westward threaten more rain from that quarter. We suppose the regular burst of the monsoon will not be long delayed.—*Id.*

THE "ELLORA" OBSTRUCTION.

THE Harbour and Pilotage Board yesterday placed at the disposal of the Press some papers in reference to the blowing up of the wreck of the ship *Ellora*, by Captain Methven, of the P. and O. Co.'s service, by order of the above Board.

Captain Henry, Superintendent P. and O. Co. in Bombay, forwards a communication to the Board, dated 28th ult., forwarding two reports of Captain Methven, dated respectively 9th and 27th April, the substance of which have already appeared in the *Bombay Gazette.*

A letter from the Acting Master Attendant, addressed to the President of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, and dated the 5th instant, acknowledges the receipt of the memo. of the Board's, dated 2nd instant. The Master Attendant reports that he visited, in company with Lieutenant Morland, Assistant Dock Master, the spot where the *Ellora* sank, and forwards a tracing showing the position of the ship, and the soundings taken reduced to low water spring tide, over the wreck and in its vicinity, referring to which it will be seen that the least quantity of water found over the remains of the wreck was in one cast, four and a half fathoms and of two other casts five fathoms, from which it may be inferred that a small portion of the wreck still holds together in that particular spot, but from the irregularity of the soundings obtained it was considered that the wreck was effectually broken up, and that this small portion may at any time disappear by the action and force of the tide and sea. During the time (upwards of an hour) that the soundings were being taken many bales of cotton floated to the surface, and also a portion of the frame work of the vessel came up in pieces, showing that the shattered remains of the wreck were gradually but surely breaking up and drifting away in different directions. Mr. Pryce (the Acting Master Attendant) was of opinion that in the course of a few spring tides, and particularly at the burst of the south-west monsoon, when the freshes set strong out of the harbour, the remains of the vessel will entirely disappear, and leave the fair way into the port clear of all obstructions; but at the same time he deemed it to be his duty to place a buoy near to the position till the coming monsoon is over, when the spot may be again examined and the buoy removed if no longer required. The heavy swell off the entrance of the port at this season renders the taking of correct soundings a matter of much difficulty, and the deeper water found over and about the wreck may be attributed to the heavy charges of powder used in destroying the vessel; the unevenness of the bottom will probably silt up in the course of a few tides.

PURIFICATION OF TANK WATER.

PAPERS were yesterday placed at the disposal of the Press, being extracts from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the General Department, dated 7th instant, consisting of a summary of correspondence on the subject of filtering the water of tanks; also a resolution of Government, dated 10th November 1865, on the summary, stating that a copy of this summary, with the plans therein referred to, may be forwarded to the President Sanitary Commission, for any observations or suggestions he may have to offer as to the best mode of purifying water from tanks, directing a copy to be sent to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department for the same purpose.

A Memorandum by F.S. Arnott, M.D. and C. B., Inspector General of Hospitals, for Principal Inspector General Medical Department, dated 14th November 1865, addressed to Government, is as follows :—

In general, the natives are very particular as to the water they drink, and are good judges of its purity and wholesomeness: they often strain it through a cloth, and not unfrequently boil it. Their ideas of purity are not always, however, in conformity with ours. A little urine, or even dung, of the cow, or buffaloe, they consider no great impurity, nor the washings of their own mouths or persons, or even clothing; and in many places the banks of the tank form the cloaca of the village. Until their ideas on these points undergo some degree of revolution, we can have little hope of getting them to adopt the most simple mode of procuring what we would call pure water. The first consideration should be to prevent the water being polluted, and this must rest with the village authorities. Pure water can, however, be procured from the vilest tanks by very simple, inexpensive and efficient means. There is no better filter than Nature has supplied in the earth itself. It never gets out of order, and requires no repairs; and we have only to make use of it to ensure a never failing supply of pure water wherever there is a tank. Water percolating a few feet of earth becomes perfectly pure. If small holes or wells are dug along the sides of the tanks, at from 2 to 20 feet from the edge of the water, according as the soil is loose and porous, or otherwise, the water from the tank will percolate into these holes freed of all organic matter, and, generally speaking, an ample supply of water will be available from them. The holes should, of course, be too deep for a bullock to frequent for the purpose of drinking, and should be too small (3 feet in diameter) for a buffaloe to wallow in, and they should be lined with stones to prevent the edges rushing in, but without lime or cement of any kind. Any village where there is a tank can construct such wells without expense, and no native prejudices would prevent their being used, but in the districts described by Mr. Campbell I fear the inhabitants are too apathetic and lazy to help themselves. In many places we find a well near the lowest level of the tank which answers the purpose exactly, the water from the tanks percolates into it freely, and the supply of water is fresh and good, kept so by being constantly drawn and constantly renewed. Under pressure from Government Mr. Campbell's scheme might succeed, but if left to the villagers I would despair of its lasting six months, but in private families, and in particular circumstances, it has every thing to recommend it.

A letter from Dr. A. H. Leith, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, President Sanitary Commission, to the Chief Secretary to Government General Department, dated 23rd April 1866, on the same subject, says :—With reference to your letter No. 2048 of 1865, with accompanying correspondence, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council the observations I now offer on the subject of purifying the water from tanks. It seems useless to hope that villagers will keep up filters that require frequent renewal, or that need daily labour by pumping, or otherwise, to work them; all that can be expected from the people is that by judicious persuasion they will be induced to draw the water that has passed through the filter, instead of the unfiltered water they have been accustomed to use. It is, therefore, advisable that the filters be made of durable structure, and be of simple management. Besides the impurities that are suspended in the water, and may easily be separated passing it through a filter, tank water is liable to have more hurtful impregnation with impurities which are dissolved in it. Of these the most noxious are organic matters, and the gases developed by them during putrescence. Ordinary filters of gravel or sand will not separate the dissolved impurities; and of the materials that have any power in removing them charcoal is the only one that is commonly attainable in the districts. Charcoal should, therefore, be chosen as the filtering medium. Of the forms of filter that have been proposed, there are two which, from their simplicity or the facility they afford for cleansing, seem to be preferable to the others. One is the box filter suggested by Colonel Bell, the other is the double cylinder well proposed by Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson. Where the tank is formed by a dam across a water-course, so that there is a fall of ground outside of the tank, the box filter may be built in a situation to be fed from the tank by gravitation. A diagram of this filter is given in accompaniment A to the printed summary of correspondence under report. Where, however, as most frequently is the case, the tank is a cup-like hollow in a plain, then a double cylinder well would be most appropriate. The well might have its foundation at the side of the tank where the bed was deepest, or by excavating or cutting trenches in the bed of the tank the water might be led to the side where it was thought most convenient to build the well. The foundations of both cylinders should be of cemented masonry, above which in the inner cylinder there should be a ring of a foot and a half, or two feet, of burnt brick, or cut-stone, laid exactly, but without mortar. The rest of the superstructure should be of cemented masonry rising to the height of five feet above highest level of the water. The outer cylinder should be built so as to leave an interval between it and the inner of about two feet, and its wall should be of lime mortar masonry to give it stability, but having the courses broken by the insertion at intervals of burnt brick, or cut-stone, without cement, to allow of percolation. It should be raised to two feet above the highest level of the water, and slabs should be laid over the interval between the cylinders when it has been filled with broken charcoal. Footing would thus be afforded for those drawing water, and there would be a parapet of three feet high to the inner well. The diameter of the well should be from three to six feet, according to the size of the population to be supplied by it. As filtration cannot thoroughly purify the water, the providing of filters should not be allowed to be an excuse for relaxing the endeavours that should be systematically sustained to induce the people to refrain from bathing and washing their clothes in the tanks from which their drinking water is drawn. Ablution should be performed at some distance from the edge of the tank with water drawn and carried away from it for that purpose.

The following resolution has been promulgated by Government :—Copies of the summary, together with the present communications from the Principal Inspector General Medical Department and the President Sanitary Commission, should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind and the Police Commissioners, for communication to the several Collectors and Magistrates. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that every exertion will be made to improve the condition of the water supply from tanks throughout the country. The plan proposed by the Principal Inspector General Medical Department appears to be the most simple and efficacious

FORT POLICE COURT.—9TH MAY.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Osman Hajee, a cotton merchant of Surat, was again placed before the Magistrate on a charge of criminally misappropriating thirty-one bales of cotton, which he had consigned from Surat per buttela *Parbuttee Pursad* to the firm of Tribhowundas Runsord at Bombay.

Mr. Leggett appeared for the defence.

The evidence in the case was taken on the 2nd and 5th instant, and the facts have been already published at length. This day there being no more evidence for the prosecution to be adduced, and taking into consideration the whole of the circumstances which showed that this was more a matter for a civil action than for a criminal prosecution, His Worship dismissed the charge.

THEFT.—Ali Ebrahim was charged with the theft of a gold neck-chain, of the value of Rs. 500, the property of one Curreembhoy Ebrahim.

The prosecutor said—I am a merchant trading with China, and live in Khoja Lane. The prisoner is my domestic servant. A female member of my family, about a month ago, put this gold neck-chain, now produced, which is worth Rs. 500, in a cupboard in the front room of my house, and locked the same. On Monday last, the 7th inst., I missed the chain from the cupboard. I suspected the prisoner, and asked him about it, when he said he would give it up. I called for a policeman, and, in consequence of what the prisoner said, the sepoy, the prisoner, and I all went to the house of the prisoner's brother-in-law at Nagpada. The house was searched in the prisoner's presence, and the chain was found in a box.

The prisoner's brother-in-law is a water policeman, and on his saying, in the prisoner's presence, that he had not received anything from the prisoner to keep, he was asked to allow his house to be searched. He consented, and, on the house being searched, the chain was found in a box, which was locked, the key hanging on a peg in the room, and the prisoner had every access to the box.

His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—9TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

COMMITTING INJURY TO PROPERTY.—Mr. Cursetjee Muncherjee Cola, son of Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cola, was charged with committing injury, accompanied with force, against the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Paruck.

Mr. Louis, instructed by Mr. Manisty, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Howard, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee, Pleader, for the defence.

Mr. Louis, in opening the case, stated that the complainant was the object of systematic, wanton, and inexplicable obstruction on the part of his opposite neighbour. He was not animated by any vindictive feelings in bringing this charge against the defendant. His object was that these facts should be made known to the public, in order that he might get protection from the police. The complainant's property was greatly injured in consequence of the defendant having, on or about the 20th March last, thrown stones into his bungalow.

The complainant was sworn, and His Worship read the following information, which was laid by him on the 21st March last :—

I live on the produce of my estate, and reside in Girgaum Back Road. I have let a house belonging to me, adjoining my house, to Mr. Jejeebhoy Jehanghir Lamna. That house is in a separate compound facing the road. My dwelling-house is behind, and some distance from the road. A house and compound opposite to the house occupied by Jejeebhoy are occupied by Muncherjee Framjee Cola and his family. I have been at variance with Muncherjee Framjee Colah for about two years. For the last seven months I have suffered much annoyance from stones thrown from the compound of Muncherjee Cola into that occupied by my tenant. They have broken my glass windows, and otherwise injured my house. I estimate the damage they have done to my house at about Rs. 200. During the last fortnight my said tenant has been residing with his family at Bandora. Last night, 20th March, at about a quarter to 7 o'clock, a ramoosee, whom my said tenant has employed to watch the premises, came to me and reported that more stones had been thrown into my house. I went to the house, and saw that one pane of glass had been broken. I saw two stones near the wall of the house. From the information given to me by the said ramoosee, I have good reason to believe that those stones were thrown by Cursetjee Muncherjee Cola. I saw, when I went there, the said Muncherjee Framjee Cola and his son Ruttonjee Muncherjee Cola at the gate of their compound. I sent for the police. Constable Flood came to my compound, and they retired to their own house. The value of the pane of glass destroyed was twelve annas. I charge the said Cursetjee Muncherjee Cola with mischief and Muncherjee Cola and Ruttonjee Muncherjee Cola with abetment of mischief. I beg that they may be summoned and dealt with according to law.

Witness further examined by Mr. Louis.—In the month of September last I noticed the stones coming from the compound of my neighbour. Jejeebhoy Jehanghir Lamna was the tenant. He vacated the bungalow on the 28th April last.

Mr. Louis.—Do you remember an occasion of a stone being thrown by the defendant's ghorawalla?

Mr. Howard objected to the question.

Mr. Louis put the same question again to the witness.

Mr. Howard remarked that his friend had no experience in examining a witness, and he would therefore teach him how to put the question.

Mr. Louis—The remark made by his friend was quite uncalled for, and he wished that he would abstain from making such observations.

Mr. Louis then called two witnesses, who were in the employ of the prosecutor. They were examined at length. They endeavoured to prove that on the day in question two big stones were thrown into the bungalow of their master by the defendant.

His Worship, putting no reliance on the statements of the witnesses called for the defence, discharged the defendant.

Major Henderson was present in Court throughout the whole of the proceedings.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 25th April 1866.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

The Queen vs. Kasum Jeeva.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—Kasum Jeeva, caste Khojah, of the age of forty years, was arraigned before A. C. Watt, Esq., Acting Assistant Session Judge of the Koncan, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, in Sashti Talooka, of the Tanna District, on or about the 22nd January 1866. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence :—

In this case the accused was sent up by the Magistrate charged with grievous hurt, but the Government prosecutor moved the Court that extortion be added to the charge, and afterwards, when it appeared that the fear was instant, a third head of robbery. To support a charge of either extortion or robbery there must be dishonesty, and the alleged dishonesty in this case consisted in the accused having exacted more than his legal toll. It appears from the document A that accused could only levy toll once in twenty-four hours for the same cart, and had it been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he had knowingly exacted more than his due, the third head of the charge would have held. As the fact of his having made the illegal exaction depended upon evidence of time, and as the evidence of time was not satisfactory, I decided in abandoning the second and third heads of the charge. As regards the first head of the charge it is proved, beyond all doubt, that a dispute did take place between first witness, Bhasker Govind, and accused; and it is also proved, and it is quite clear to the Court that the face of the first witness is disfigured by the loss of some of his teeth, and this fact appears all the more plain as witness's front teeth rather project. These, therefore, are two circumstances. To connect accused with the offence we have the evidence of first witness and second witness Lakhma, who both depose to seeing accused knock out first witness's teeth. These two witnesses are simple cartmen, and although the Brahmin Vakil led them into contradicting themselves, still I most thoroughly believe their account of what happened at the toll to be true. I utterly scout the idea of such men having trumped up the case against accused, as suggested by accused's Vakil in his address to the Court. We have then the circumstance of the bloody "pancha," which the first witness identifies, and which, he says, is stained with the blood which came from his mouth. The fourth witness deposes to the altered appearance of the first witness when he saw him in Court and when he saw him seven days before the offence took place. He says this altered disappearance is due to loss of teeth, and so this completely does away with the possibility of the witness having lost his teeth by disease long before. Lastly, there is the secondary evidence of the fifth witness, who says that shortly after the offence took place Bhasker told him that the toll man had knocked out his teeth. To weigh against this there were three witnesses whose evidence is entirely of a negative kind and most contradictory. I very much doubt whether the second witness for the defence was present at the toll at all, and Bapoo, first witness, admitted that he had never stopped ten or twelve minutes smoking at the toll before. The most glaring contradiction is, however, in the number of people who were present. One thing I wish to notice is, that the charge of robbery broke down principally for want of the toll ticket which should have been recorded by the Magistrate. As such tickets have dates, the dishonest intent would have been proved or disproved at once on its production. I mention this because, as far as I can see, the Magistrate does not account for the omission in his proceedings of what is most important evidence. I therefore find accused guilty of grievous hurt otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation, because I consider it proved that he dislocated complainant's teeth.

The Court, differing from the Assessors, finds that Kasim Jeeva is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation he committed grievous hurt, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 325 of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that the prisoner do suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year, and do pay a fine of rupees two hundred, or in default of payment do suffer a further period of rigorous imprisonment for six months. The Court further orders that, if so much of the fine be realised after two months, rupees one hundred be paid to Bhasker Govind.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court reduce the sentence passed upon the prisoner to one of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am the father of a family, and a member of the Established Church of England. It was therefore with no small satisfaction I received some time ago a circular to the effect that the Diocesan Board of Education were about to start

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schools in different parts of the Island, in which religious and secular instruction would be afforded to the children of persons who, from want of means, could not afford to send them to England for their education. Since its receipt, I have been anxiously looking for an announcement as to when these schools would be opened; and more especially so, as Mr. Du Bois had been appointed to the duty of organizing them. Mr. Du Bois is, I believe, studying for holy orders, and is, besides, private tutor in a native gentleman's family; and as the latter duty requires four or five hours of his time daily, it may naturally be inferred that he has very little, if any, time to devote to the duties connected with his appointment under the Diocesan Board of Education. If such is the case, pray let him make his election, either to give up his private pupils or his appointment under the Board. He cannot advantageously hold both. The Board made a grand mistake (I hope the Bombay Scottish Education Society will be wiser in appointing *their* officers,) in appointing masters or superintendents who were trammelled with other employment. No man, it has been wisely observed, can serve two masters, that is with equal zeal or fidelity to both; nor can he be *in two places at once*, UNLESS, as was naively remarked by Sir Roche Boyle, HE BE A BIRD; and this, I suppose, Mr. Du Bois hardly pretends to be. PATER FAMILIAS.

9th May.

SHARKS AFLOAT AND ON SHORE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—We poor sailors are in extreme peril at present, being surrounded with sharks, so much so that I have been induced to appear in print to ask advice and give warning to my brother shipmasters.

SHARKS AFLOAT.

A fine Newfoundland dog, while swimming alongside my ship this morning, was seized by a large shark, and immediately disappeared. *Bathers, beware!*

SHARKS ON SHORE.

I noticed in your columns lately some remarks on the impropriety of signing bills of lading before goods have been received on board. Shipmasters are aware that it is wrong to do so, but you and others may not know the temptations and inducements that are put before us when asked these *small* favours. I beg to inform you that we are sometimes asked by our own agents to do this, a guarantee being freely offered by them that the shipment will be completed according to bill of lading. Even stronger inducements have lately been held out, viz., better rates, immediate shipment, and despatch, if we would only give that *small accommodation*. I do not know whether any one has actually committed himself by so doing; if they have, we will hope that a strict enquiry will be made into all the facts of the case and made known to the public.

Speculators in Bombay have apparently cleaned out the tight little island on shore, and now come afloat; therefore, sailors, beware of *sharks on shore!* Now, dear Mr. Editor, you will of course tell us to continue true blue and honest men; that is very good advice indeed; only please tell them on shore that we cannot help blushing for our countrymen when they put these very naughty things before us, hoping that they are not past redemption. JACK AFLOAT.

MR. COWASJEE NOWROJEE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I was much concerned to read the letter of your correspondent, "University Examiner," which was published in your yesterday's issue. The writer of it was justified in saying that I possess no University degree; but he has said more than this, which requires a brief explanation from me. Of course the gentleman is at liberty to think as he pleases, though he may be reasoning wrongly or perversely in the matter. "Think wrongly if you please, but think for yourself," is an excellent injunction; and I should be sorry indeed to say a word in disparagement to any of those University licentiates or students. I simply intend to discuss the question upon its own merits, and I may therefore be permitted to invite the University correspondent to a perusal of some of my best and my worst English compositions, which would enable him to form a correct opinion of their merits or demerits. My suggestion may be viewed by some in a different light, but I do not see what course to follow under the unenviable position in which I am placed. Moreover, the truth of what has been said that, "from the most painful analysis of a man's character we often learn much less than from talking to him personally for five minutes," must be self-evident to every candid reasoner. I do not come forward to say that I have attained an elegant or anostentatious English style of writing; but I do believe myself capable of appearing in a homely and intelligible language sufficiently intelligible to those that wish themselves to be understood; and good enough, I may add, for the many purposes and intents of writing. Yet I am open to correction and conviction, but not in a manner which would be derogatory to my professional reputation. If I am considered unfortunate in my last letter, let me hope that time will make me better and wiser. In justice to myself, I hope you will allow the publication of this epistle.—Yours, &c.,

COWASJEE NOWROJEE,
Graduate Grant College.

Hornby Row, Bombay, 9th May.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The decline in the prices of shares and cotton, and the prevailing dulness of our money market, are not without their effects on the temperament of the Bombay people, as shown by them in other than their mercantile concerns. Impotent to mend their pecuniary affairs, and writhing under a sense of their impotence, they miss no opportunity to vent their rage on their most valuable and honoured servants.

The Municipal Commissioner has come in of late for a share of their undeserved and clamourous rebuke, and regardless of his senseless and unsparing efforts to place our infant Municipality on a broader and sounder basis (the result of which is yet to mature), they throw dirt at him for what he is not accountable, and read his best contrived and well intentioned plans for the improvement of the sanitary condition of our city in the most distorted light. They forget that it is only nine short months since he has entered on the heavy and onerous duties of his office, and that the works before him are enough to daunt the most daring and inventive mind in Bombay, and to defy the utmost efforts of the most laborious. They forget that he has the heavy task of moulding into a shape and reducing into a system a huge chaos; that he has to frame out anew all the loose fragments, and to put them together, and thus forming a gigantic machinery to make it work right and well. The filth of years is to be removed, and the whole town is to be swept clean of its foulest pollution. He has to wage a ceaseless struggle against the uncleanly habits of the natives, and to devise numerous plans conducive to the improvement of the sanitary condition of our city. The plans, like every thing else, must take time to mature and to bear fruit. But the people would have all this Herculean work done at once; the labours of years must be performed in a few months. How unreasonable this, your readers may judge for themselves.

Well it is that we have at the head of our Municipality a man of a stern and resolute character, of a mind as comprehensive and subtle in its grasp, and as active and laborious as any in Bombay. Lucky for Bombay that such a person presides over the destiny of her Municipality. However much people may be inclined to disparage the *man*, yet his *labours* will speak and do speak for themselves.

> "The deeds themselves, though mute, speak loud the doer."

In the midst of so much censure and unnecessary rebuke, to which a thoughtless few have subjected him, the fact of the general cleanliness of the city and its improved sanitary condition, as evidenced in the present decline of mortality and the remarkable freedom from epidemic, which we in this season of epidemics enjoy, stares us in the face. And yet people miss no opportunity to rebuke a man that has proved himself so worthy to his post.

The halalcores and the dust-bins have been made the chief subjects of complaint; with what propriety, we shall soon see.

With a view to infuse greater energy and zeal in the working of this class of people, our new Municipal Commissioner deemed it advisable to take them into his employment on large salaries. At the time this suggestion was announced to the public, none of them raised a dissentient voice against it. They thought, with the Commissioner, that the plan will succeed, but after a time it failed to realise all the expectations that were formed of it: and for this the Commissioner has been blamed, instead of the Municipal Act itself. The rectitude, nay the praiseworthiness of the motive which dictated such a scheme, should at least have been held a sufficient apology.

Then came in the dust-bins for a share of reprobation. They are offensive to the sight and sense of a decent and refined community, for which also, in their opinion, the Commissioner is to blame! We are not aware that these boxes are so offensive as they are represented to be; but if they are so in fact, the removal of them rests with the Justices of the Peace only, considering that it is the Municipal Act that acknowledges their necessity. The boxes are placed where they are in obedience to the provisions of the Act. JUSTITIA.

Bombay, 9th May.

SIND.

THE SIND COMMISSIONERSHIP.—We learn that Mr. A. Robertson, of the Bombay Civil Service, has accepted the acting appointment of Commissioner in Sind during Mr. Mansfield's absence on leave to England on private affairs.—*Our Paper, May 4.*

WE regret very much to announce the death of Lieutenant Robert McNee, of H. M.'s 95th Regiment, which melancholy event took place at Kurrachee on Wednesday last at 4-40 P. M. The remains of the deceased were interred the following morning with the usual military honours.—*Id.*

THE HYDRABAD COURT MARTIAL.—The following important order, dated 19th April, has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief, having reference to the late proceedings of the Hydrabad Court Martial, showing clearly how carefully His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief examines and disposes of the business which comes before him :—

"With reference to the 108th article of war the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that whenever a native commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of the native army desires to be tried by a European court martial, his appeal shall be forwarded to army head quarters, in order that a reference may be made to Government for authority for the same, if considered expedient."—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WITH a view to provide better protection for the lives and properties of the people of the North Eastern Frontier, the Government has raised a native militia from among the Kamptees of the Assam Division.—*Hurkaru, May 3.*

WE hear that on the departure of Major C. W. D'Oyly, on leave to Europe on medical certificate, Lieut. Col. Macdonnell is to be placed in charge of the office, but he will not be gazetted to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Studs, pending the result of a reference which has been made on the subject to the Secretary of State for India.—*Id.*

WE yesterday received a strange illustration of the way in which cotton is packed. Quite recently a vessel laden with cotton met with an accident in the river, and had to put back. On going into dock, she, of course, discharged some of her cargo, and, strange to relate, it was found that the seeds in some of the bales had germinated, and had produced quite a flourishing crop of seedlings. The bales presented a singular spectacle, covered as they were with quite a forest of incipient cotton plants.—*Id.*

WE are informed that a few days ago the body of an adult male was found in the culvert adjoining the trunk road leading to Barrackpore. It is supposed that the unfortunate man had been murdered by the budmashes; an investigation is being held on the case by the police, but the result is not yet known. These murders on the highway are becoming very frequent, and need somewhat more active measures than are taken at present for their suppression.—*Indian Daily News, May 3.*

A PRIVATE telegram from Peshawur mentions that, in consequence of the famine prices of the articles of food in Cabul, the troops of Azim Khan and of Shere Khan are clamorous for an increase of their pay, and have expressed a determination to leave their services, if their requests are not complied with.—*Englishman, May 3.*

WE are informed that Mahomed Wala Gohur Shah, one of the great grandsons of the late Tippoo Sultan, lately applied to the Supreme Government to be permitted to take up his residence permanently at Ballygunge. The applicant was one of those princes who was brought to the notice of the Governor General, as having received the usual grant for the purchase of a house at Burdwan, while he still continued at Russapugla. The Viceroy has complied with his application, but has conveyed to him an expression of the displeasure with which his proceedings in the re-sale of his house at Burdwan, and his continued residence in Russapugla, have been viewed by His Excellency.—*Id.*

THE number of Englishmen employed by the various Indian Railway Companies is so large, that they may be considered as forming a "service" by themselves. For their own sake, as much as in duty to their officials, it becomes the directors to see that pension and insurance funds are provided. We have received a plan for pensions only, drawn up in the East Indian Railway Audit Office in Calcutta. The projector proposes that all Europeans who have at least Rs. 100 a month shall subscribe a tenth of one year's pay to form the nucleus of a fund which would give pensions of one-fourth of the average salary after ten years' service. The Company pays thirty thousand a year in salaries, of which a tenth of twenty thousand would thus be available. It would be asked to subscribe to the fund certain sums sufficient to raise the capital to £130,000 in 1870, and by 2½ per cent. on excess profits above the guaranteed interest to yield an annual income after 1870 of £47,750. The whole scheme seems to us very crude and ought to be submitted to an actuary. There is no provision for insurance as well as pensions, nor for periodical small payments such as would suit the majority of the subscribers. The only plan which, we believe, will be found feasible, will be for each Railway Company at home to open a pension and insurance fund on the principle of Mr. Gladstone's annuities under which every *employé* will be bound to insure his life on marriage in proportion to his income, and to subscribe towards a small deferred annuity. Each Company would find it for its own advantage to give assistance to such funds, as well as to guarantee their management.—*Friend of India, May 3.*

MADRAS.

WE hear it stated that a European regiment is likely to be stationed at Arcot. Except for its historical associations, Arcot is in no ways famous, and why a European regiment should be stationed at this, one of the hottest stations in the Presidency, we are at a loss to divine. There was some talk we believe of giving up Bellary as a military station. Is this the first move in that direction?—*Bangalore Herald, May 5.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE appointment of Brigade Major to Major General Swinley, Inspector General, R. A., at Simla, lately held by Major Sankey, is, we understand, conferred upon Sir William Hamilton, R. A., Major Sankey having been promoted to the command of a troop.—*Pioneer, May 4.*

WE rejoice to hear that the great Sunderbund question, which excited so much discussion last year, has been finally settled, the Government of India having given in the little "item" of an additional million of acres to the Company, though not on the same terms as that in which they hold the rest. We trust we may soon see this enterprising Association on its legs again, and its operations fairly commenced.—*Id.*

LETTERS from Simla inform us that the station is already overflowing with visitors, that the snowy peaks are white—the rhododendra redder, and the croquet mania more rapid than ever. To hear at Allahabad of rhododendra, snow and croquet, with the thermometer at 95 degrees is as the punishment of Tantalus.—*Id.*

WE hear that the piers of the Markunda Bridge, near Umballa, are in a somewhat dangerous state, from their foundation being insufficiently protected from the scour of the river. Unless some remedial measures can be speedily adopted, it is by no means improbable that a very heavy fall of rain, or an unusually early setting in of the monsoons, may imperil the safety of the whole structure.

We shall be speaking within bounds when we say, that this work has been in progress for fifteen years, and certainly not less than four lacs of rupees have been expended in its construction; it is yet unfinished. What and how many engineers have, at one time or other, superintended the work, we cannot even conjecture; there is, however, at least no doubt but that they have been changed with sufficient frequency, to render it impossible to fix the blame upon any one of them, were that even desirable. Were the matter probed, we should probably find, as is too often the case, that both the professional opinions of the engineers, and the money and convenience of the public, have been sacrificed to the tactics of the Public Works Department.—*Id.*

THE INDIAN ARTILLERY.

(From the Friend of India, May 3.)

THE result of the amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal Artillery is beginning now partially to be felt, and we fear the honourable motives which led so many officers to volunteer to serve Her Majesty in all climes will be treated with less generosity than the officers expected. Intimation, it is rumoured, has lately been received that all officers of Artillery are to return to their regiment after ten years' tenure of staff-employ. This at first sight does not appear unreasonable, though with reference to the privilege hitherto enjoyed by officers of remaining on staff-employ as long as the Government chose to avail itself of their services, it is an interference with ancient rights. This order operates very hardly in the case of an officer, who had selected a particular branch of his service, the Ordnance for instance, in which he would have been permitted to rise until he became a Field Officer. Such an option enabled men to see their way in the service, to settle down, and to enter into certain engagements—such as marriage—which in all probability they never would otherwise have thought of. It is hard upon these men, some of whom are now about to bring their ten years to a close, to be removed from their appointments. This intimation, it is feared, is only the precursor of an order that officers, who have been more than ten years away from regimental duty, are not to have the option of returning to their regiment, but must remain permanently seconded. This means no regiment to return to, so that officers who have been away more than ten years and whose services may then be dispensed with will have nothing for it, but to return to Europe to vegetate on English pay. This is certainly an infringement of the Parliamentary guarantee. Surely if an officer belongs to a regiment he ought to have the option of returning to it, if the Government have no further need of his services. Regimental duty is not such a mystery that an officer once initiated into its rudiments cannot pick it up again in half a dozen months. The old Bengal Artillery corps has already been well nigh ruined by the loss of its purchase fund, consequent on Home service. This is a second calamity more fatal to the future welfare of many of its officers than the loss of the fund.

THE ENGLISH, THE FRENCH, AND THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

(From the Friend of India, May 3.)

THE last volume of statistical, sanitary, and medical reports issued by the Army Medical Department, for the year 1863, is unusually valuable and interesting. What we may in the most general way term the medical state of the British soldier, in every part of the British dominions, is described with a fulness and clearness of detail which leaves nothing to be desired. Besides the figures and deductions from figures, there are in some cases elaborate, and in every instance suggestive, reports from the medical authorities at all the foreign stations, as well as from the different Surgeons who are in charge of special military departments at home, or have interesting cases to communicate from abroad. When, after reading these, we come to a series of all the General Orders and Circulars referring to the soldier's health issued in India and England during the year, and the drawings of ambulances and other appliances for the sick and wounded, we marvel at the results effected in the few years since the Crimean disasters, chiefly by the noble philanthropy and untiring energy of Florence Nightingale and Sidney Herbert.

In the year 1863 the total strength of the British Army in all parts of the world was 198,398, omitting 7,268 coloured men in colonial corps and the whole Sepoy Army and Contingents, which amounted to about 135,000. Confining our attention to the white troops, who form the ultimate basis of our power and the vanguard and defence of civilization throughout half the world, we have the following accurate results :—

Troops in	Mean Strength.	Annual Ratio per 1000 of Strength.		
		Admitted to Hospital.	Died.	Discharged as Invalids.
United Kingdom	75,945	960	8·86	32·58
Mediterranean	15,010	746	6·66	16·59
British America	15,457	646	9·19	12·49
West Indies	1,860	984	9·14	20·97
St. Helena	624	822	8·00	3·20
Cape of Good Hope	4,297	841	11·14	22·57
Mauritius	1,978	651	13·10	11·63
Ceylon	881	1,536	29·41	35·07
Australasia	6,567	575	22·23	18·58
China	2,464	2,017	60·06	18·26
India	67,525	1,634	23·61	20·23
On board Ship	5,787	778	6·05	......
Total	193,398	1,141	14·93	23·39

Comparing these results with those of the three preceding years, we find that the admissions into hospital were 100. and the deaths 3·51 per 1,000 under the average, while there was a trifling decrease in the proportion discharged as invalids. In truth the sanitary improvement is progressive throughout the army, a fact known to be borne out by the statistics of 1864 also, though they have not yet been published for the whole army. In the above table it will be observed that the Mediterranean stations are the lowest, the death rate being only 6·66, an argument for seasoning regiments intended for India in Gibraltar and Malta. India is much better than Ceylon and almost as good as Australasia. China figures badly, the mortality being nearly thrice that of India and nine times that of the Mediterranean, or above 60 per thousand. The rate is more markedly progressive in India than in any other country, the average mortality in the three years 1860-62 being 32 45, while in 1863 it was 23,64, and in 1864 we know it to have been 21.

Confining our attention to India we discover that it is to Bombay we are indebted for the improvement in the health of the soldier in 1863. In the previous three years the death rate was least in Madras—

Presidency.	*Strength.*	Died per thousand.	
		1863.	1860-62.
Bengal	42,575	26·26	37·43
Madras	12,621	22·11	19.82
Bombay	12,329	16.14	27·15

The marked decrease is almost entirely in diseases caused by miasma—a striking testimony to the efforts made by hygiene, for in that class are fevers, spasmodic cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa. Nor was 1863 an exceptional year when no epidemic prevailed. We find a high rate of mortality at Allahabad, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Lucknow, and Cawnpore, caused by the prevalence of cholera, at Umritsir by an epidemic of dysentery, at Morar by dysentery and hepatitis, and at Subathoo by fever. The deaths in Bengal ranged between 92·44 per thousand at Peshawur and only 7·63 at Moradabad. These reports bear evidence of the importance of not only sending troops seized with an epidemic at once into camp, but of encamping them on the first appearance of the disease among the general population, and keeping them encamped until it has subsided. From wounds received in action at the Umbeyla pass there were 42 deaths of men in the 17th and 101st regiments. The mortality of the Madras Army ranged from 54 per thousand at Thayetmyo, where there was a sharp outbreak of cholera to 8·90 at Rangoon. Masulipatam stands at 43·48, while Fort St. George is at 19·82. There was no epidemic in Bombay, hence the favourable results. As if the mortality of the Mhow march were the rule there, however, the deaths per thousand ranged from 44·18 "on the march" to 5·12 at Ahmednuggur, and only 4·69 at Deesa; it was 21·66 in Bombay Island and 10·20 at Poona. In all the Presidencies the ratio of mortality was highest in the Artillery and lowest in the Cavalry. Each soldier was on an average from 22¼ to 23¼ days in hospital, and from 62 per thousand in Bengal to 64 in Bombay were constantly sick.

This volume affords materials for comparing our Army with that of France and of Russia. In 1863 of the 294,149 troops in France 9·219 per thousand died; of the 53,772 in Algeria 12·293 died, and of the 13,776 in Italy 18·466 died. The mortality in France was thus above that in the United Kingdom, where it was 8·861 The most striking difference is remarked to be the high relative ratio of deaths by fevers, diseases of the organs of digestion, and suicide in the French Army; and by diseases of the organs of circulation and respiration, and of the nervous system in the United Kingdom. In France seven deaths from duels are entered under the head of "accidental deaths." The information for Russia comes down only to 1861. From 1841 to 1852 with an average strength of 890,046 the mortality was 37 per thousand. In the five years after the Crimean war, from 1857 to 1861, it was 18·7. The causes of this high mortality are said, by Captain Iliashevitch, who writes in the Russian "Military Journal," to be the raising of troops by levy; the system of billeting them on the people, so that, in times of scarcity, they suffer with the people; the observance of the Russian fast at the beginning of April, the month in which mortality is highest; the transference, instead of the discharge, to garrison and invalid companies of men suffering from chronic disease; and the employment of the soldiers in public works. The last is illustrated by some curious facts. The 13th Division of 16,000 men employed in Sebastopol before the war lost 96 per thousand, and those working in the canal between the Moscow and Volga from 42 to 50 per thousand. The Tsar Nicholas never spared human life, nor did his predecessors. Previous to the Crimean war the 150,000 men who formed the army of the Caucasus "perished entirely" in 15 years. In that army in the five years ending 1861 we have such facts as these given by a Russian officer—there were 615 cases of homicide and 762 of suicide, 1248 were drowned, 98 were frozen to death, 99 were crushed and suffocated, 27 were killed by lightning, and 48 by horse kicks, and 701 were found dead. The writer says—"A great many improvements have latterly been introduced into our military system, which have ameliorated the condition of the army; but although the benefit has been great, it cannot be said they leave nothing more to be desired."

The Crimean war made us all wiser, and it is satisfactory to know that of the Powers then engaged England has taken the lead in adopting successful measures for preserving the lives of a class, who are in her case more expensive and more valuable to the cause of civilization and order, than in that of despotic France and Russia.

LETTERS FROM NOWSHERA.—No. XV.

(From the Pioneer, May 4.)

FROM CAPTAIN TORTHORWOLD TO HIS BROTHER IN ENGLAND.

Nowshera, 25th April 1866

DEAR JACK,—So there's going to be a new Medal, the Albert, for all those daring people who risk their own lives in order to save other persons? Very right this, and very just, I think, since courage in the water deserves to be as highly rewarded as pluck on dry land; but are we not going rather too far in the decorative line of business, and may it not happen that this constant bestowal of Medals may tend to render them so common as to be valueless? Perhaps, hereafter he will be considered a noteworthy individual who, in this decoration-bestowing century of ours, did not gain a Medal or Cross of Honor, or any other distinguishing mark, and perchance he will be classed with the few now living who have neither written a book, brought an action for libel, gone off with another man's wife, smoked in a railway carriage, or kept a conveyance. And then, too, why on earth should this new order be named the "Albert?" What had the late lamented Prince Consort to do with fishing "dem'd moist unpleasant bodies" out of the water, and what link was there between him and the sea, excepting his suffering from *mal de mer*? Why should there be such frantic attempts at keeping his name ever before the British public *per fas et ne fas*? If he was indeed Albert the Good his name will live after him in the hearts of the people, but, if not, it will be lost in process of time, as the names of other mighty men have been previously lost, nor will all this advertising and puffing of his manifold merits add a single leaf to his laurel crown. No one doubts that he was a very good husband and a very clever man, but its a horrible nuisance when this fact is repeated, time after time, without any change, and foreigners must be led to consider the English people a very mediocre lot when they hear the constant laudation of this one—not really wonderful—dead Prince. But Fame is an odd thing after all, and must be very nearly allied to chance, for it sticks upon all manner of commonplace people, and descends not on the heads of many of the world's real notables. Even in private life, we see constant instances of Fame's eccentricities, or rather of the curious tastes of those who wish to be talked of by the multitude and to be "familiar in the mouth as household words." One man affects a dainty palate and a refined taste in all things sensual, and in order to gain the fame of a *connoisseur* in that particular line, he thinks it necessary to entertain his friends in such an expensive and luxurious way that he rapidly falls into bankruptcy. Another aspires to the glory of being considered a *bon vivant*, and in reaching at this fame he has to live such a terribly hard life that just as he gains the object of his ambition, his constitution breaks and he falls into an early grave. Some men think Nimrod the ancient and Nimrod the modern the most notable of heroes, and give up all the pleasures of social life for the sake of hunting those beasts of the field whose manner they so speedily acquire, and some others believe in nothing but pig-skin and horses, in honour of whom they waste themselves away by severe training, and are content to live on dry toast and other abominations in order to have the chance of gaining the fame of riding the winning horse. But the most foolish, and at the same time most obnoxious, searcher after fame, is he who gives himself out as a man of *bonnes fortunes*, a lucky fellow with women, and who thinks that to induce a weak creature to commit a *faux pas* reflects the greatest credit on his powers of fascination, and thence on himself. I remember one fellow of this sort, Jack, a horrible old monster, with a face all purple veins and crimson blotches, and a figure resembling that of Caliban, whose habit it was to attach himself to some pretty but foolish married woman, and so pertinaciously would he follow his idol about like the most affectionate of poodles, that at last their names became coupled together by the censorious world, and he gained his object, namely, the *eclat* of being intimate with Mrs. So-and-so. Not that there really was any harm in these affairs; the fellow was infinitely too repulsive to inspire affection in even the most eccentric heart; but by his assiduity and pertinacity he made the world believe in the harm, and he thus added to his fame as a Don Juan, whilst in reality she was as pure as Joseph. But indeed, and indeed, society is composed of very queer ingredients all over the world, and although when taken well mixed the mess is pleasant enough, yet some of the components are rather strong and rank when separated from the rest of the pottage. The most obnoxious and detestable class of persons that one meets out here is composed of certain would-be wits and pseudo-satirists, who believe that it is a highly gentlemanlike and honourable pastime to write anonymously for the Press, and to blacken the character of all whom they dislike by such covert hints and inuendos that the Editors themselves have not the least idea of the malicious libels and scandalous falsehoods contained in these effusions. If you accuse one of these literary assassins of having stabbed you in the dark, he declares that he, like Brutus, is an honourable man, and he asks with a fine affectation of honesty, by what right you assign him the authorship of the letter in question. Then you find yourself in the wrong, and have to beg the bravo's pardon, although at the same time you are morally convinced of his guilt, and he walks away chuckling under his cloak of anonymous impersonality. I myself occasionally write for the press out here, but I always attach a *nom de plume* to my letters, and I let it to be known to the world at large that I hold myself responsible for everything appearing under that signature. Then, if any one has just cause of complaint against me, he can come to me and point out what is objectionable, and then, after duly weighing the *pros* and *cons* of the matter, it is open for me to rectify the matter by retraction, or to stand to it *in propria persona*. I hold that what a man is ashamed to own to, he ought to be ashamed to write, and that to stab another's character, anonymously, in the public press, is as dastardly an action as to shoot a wayfarer from behind a hedge. In fact, these anonymous writers are the curse of Indian journalism, and they have carried their atrocious art to such perfection, that they completely hoodwink those who have the power of rejecting and inserting their communications, which, to the uninformed, appear perfectly innocent and innocuous. But in reality there is a poison in every line, and a stab in every word, understood by every soul in the station from whence it was written by the social garotter, whose object it was to rob his victim of good name and fame in his own immediate circle of acquaintances.

To-day I performed the duty of an Amateur Coroner, having been sitting for some hours as President of a Court of Inquest on the body of a native who came to his death through partaking too freely of a certain poisonous and intoxicating herb called *Datura* (stramonium). By Jove, a British officer is required to possess a vast amount of heterogeneous knowledge in this blessed land of Ind, and I think that even a Board of Competitive Examiners would be sometimes at a loss for information, if they had to record their opinions on the incongruous articles that we have constantly to survey and report upon. Raw beef, mutton, vegetables, bread, groceries, cloth, linen, brushes, carpenters' and blacksmiths' work, beer, rum, rifles, barracks, gardens, elephants, camels, buffaloes, bug-traps, ammunition boots, gongs, punkhas, hospital stores, bedding, and dead Natives, are a few, a very few of the numerous natural and artificial productions of which officers are required to have a special knowledge, whilst their acquaintanceship with raw rice and unboiled potatoes must be equally varied and profound. I remember once having to condemn some elephants and oxen that had been pronounced useless by the Commissariat authorities, and on arrival at the place where the animals were located, I found that the brutes were mad and furious to a degree, trying their best to get loose. I need not tell you, Jack, that I did condemn those interesting quadrupeds, and that I lost no time in doing so. But the most difficult job that an army fellow ever has to perform is to value the standing crops in the soldiers' gardens, previous to their being handed over to a new regiment. You go into the garden, and you are shown an immense quantity of green food growing in separate plots; then you are requested to fix a valuation on all the vegetables that will be ready for market within two months. Now I am not great in my knowledge of garden produce; I know it when it is served up on the table, and I can generally form a pretty good guess at its particular species even before it is cooked; but when it is growing in the garden, it looks all of the same description—green and leafy with a disagreeable odour—and it is about as much use to ask me its value as to take a school-boy to dine with you at the Clarendon. My method of valuation in this: first, I try to look very wise, but ask no questions for fear of exposing my ignorance; then I ask the owner of each plot what price he fixes on it, and write it down on a slip of paper; then I put all the slips into a hat, and make a dive into it with my hand; then I extract one slip, see how much is written on it, multiply the amount by the number of gardens—*et voila*, you have a fair valuation of the whole of the plots.

However, this recipe is *caviare* to the multitude when sent to a Civilian who cannot make use of it: so no more at present, dear Jack, from

TOM TORTHORWOLD.

INDIAN ARMY RELIEFS.

(From the Examiner, March 24.)

IN the committee of supply, on Monday night, Major O'Reilly, in a well-considered speech on one of the many questions connected with the army, which he so fully understands, made a vain endeavour to excite discussion on the important influence which more frequent reliefs to the troops in India would have on the minds of the population in inducing them to enlist into the military service. None of the many military officers who have seats in the House of Commons rose in their places to add by their influence and professional knowledge that weight to the advocacy of the partisan officer which his useful suggestion on behalf of the private soldier well deserved.

The Marquis of Hartington, from his official position, alone rose to reply, and after recognizing that the question raised was one well worthy the consideration of the Government and of the House, with a frankness suitable to his age, and becoming his as yet green experience in the high office of Secretary of State for War, avowed that he was not aware of the calculations and figures by which the case of the soldier was supported, and apologized for being unable at the moment to follow Major O'Reilly. Unhappily, however, he continued to discuss the question, and, as a point for argument, laid hold of the effect which the proposal for more frequent reliefs may be supposed to have in causing a larger expense to be incurred in the transport of troops to and from India if the reliefs be made every five years instead of, as now, every ten.

The mistaken line of argument adopted by the Secretary of State arose from his having failed to apprehend the pith of the proposition which had been submitted for consideration of the House. Under existing arrangements, the average length of service of the soldier in India is only five years; whereas, by the admissions of the War Office, the length of Indian service for complete regiments was intended to be ten years. But as many soldiers now serve more than five years with their regiments in India, it follows that many must fall short of five years' service to allow that average being struck. By increasing the strength of each regiment in India, the number of regiments of a reduced strength now occupying India might, however, be diminished; and by allowing larger regimental strength to be lowered by ordinary casualties, without recruital, the regiments at the end of five years would still have efficient men under their standards, and be of sufficient strength for a battalion, while the saving effected during the five years by not sending out recruits would cover the expense of sending out fresh regiments every fifth year.

We fully concur in the views expressed by Major O'Reilly as to the necessity of placing the Indian reliefs on a more satisfactory footing, but we differ from him in respect to the unpopularity of the service in India with the private soldier. We believe that the Royal Commission on Recruiting was fully justified in reporting, that during the period when difficulties of a serious nature were experienced in obtaining recruits for different branches of the army, the artillery and European corps of the army of the East India Company were always well supplied. During 1859 and 1860, even after the exodus of 10,000 European soldiers from India on refusal to be transferred to General Service Corps, which would have made them liable to be withdrawn from India, upwards of 20,000 men were raised for Indian service, within a very short period, without any difficulty. And that this goodwill towards the Indian service continues up to this day, is shown by the fact that a regiment on embarkation from India for England invariably leaves half its strength as volunteers to regiments continuing to serve in India.

We also think that Major O'Reilly's proposal to form battalions of 1,100 men, and allow this strength to dwindle down to 650 in five years, without any supply of recruits from England, is ill-suited to our army organization. Officers and cadres must be maintained as calculated for the greater strength, and therefore, when reduced, an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure must be incurred to keep up ranks which would be in excess of those needed for the discipline of the battalion's diminished strength. If the Horse Guards would adapt our regimental formation to the requirements of troops on service in India and the Colonies, instead of maintaining abroad an organization suitable for the service at home; if, indeed, it would adapt the army system to the three separate armies which, as the *Times* of the 7th March justly urged England requires—namely, an army of fifty-two regiments in India, one of thirty-nine in the Colonies, and one of fifty regiments at home—both efficiency and economy would be promoted.

Without discussing those changes in organization which we believe to be advisable, we would for the present advocate for the troops in India arrangements calculated to harmonize with the existing regimental organization. This year's estimates provide fifty-two regiments of infantry for India, each of 750 privates, total 39,000 privates; the number of companies required with these fifty-two regiments being 520 in India and 104 at the depots at home. Our simple proposal is, to locate 390 companies of infantry in India, each of 100 privates, and to form them into battalions of six companies each, so that sixty-five regiments at home could easily supply the number of companies and still maintain in England a battalion of six companies on which to drill and discipline recruits, to be despatched to the service companies in India as needed. The reliefs of companies and supply of recruits would then be effected by each regiment; only those men who desired Indian service need be sent to the battalions in India, and those who suffered in health in India, or were disgusted with the country, could return to join in England the home battalions; the companies of regiments being relieved as often as experience might hereafter show to be advisable.

The like arrangement might be made for our Colonial service. The army estimates show that thirty-nine regiments are stationed in our Colonies, and comprise about 30,000 privates. At present 390 companies are required to be stationed abroad to supply this strength, whereas the economical and life-saving policy ought to induce us to diminish the number of companies. The strength of a company which a good captain and three subalterns could efficiently command is not too great when fixed at 100 privates, and consequently 3 0 captains ought to suffice for the Colonial service. We would also advise, as for India, that battalions of six companies should be formed for the occupation of the Colonies, and that fifty of the regiments at home should supply these battalions and keep them complete, by furnishing well-disciplined soldiers for the six companies of each regiment located abroad.

Under the above army system, out of 141 regiments of Infantry of the Line, 115 regiments could supply battalions of six companies for service in India and the Colonies, and would then leave thirty-six complete regiments at home for general service, with the cadres of the 115 regiments on which to form recruits, or ready to be augmented as the necessities of the country might require.

A WILD LOT

(From the Soldier of three Queens. By R. Henderson.)

THE greater part of the English and foreign contingents were disbanded, and Lisbon became crowded with the officers of the disembodied corps. Cafes, hotels, and billiard-rooms were thronged with the warriors of the liberating army. Some of these gentlemen whiled away the time until the Portuguese authorities thought fit to pay them up, much after the fashion in which they began their service in the Western Islands; and, as it will not be very difficult to imagine, an extraordinary state of things existed in Lisbon. There were a great many officers—English, French, Germans, Poles, and Italians—knocking about, to use their own expression, in the capital, waiting to be paid off. They had nothing to do; so, by way of recreation, some of them passed what time was not occupied at the billiard-table, or places of worse resort, in getting up and fighting duels. The ingenuity they displayed in this hopeful pursuit would certainly have been amusing enough, had it not been for the tragic way in which many of these affairs terminated. Duels were so frequent that it was a common occurrence for large boats, loaded with the lookers-on, principals, and seconds in the coming duel, to cross the Tagus at mid-day from the Quai de Soudrè to a place on the south side called the Red House Point, from a large wine-store painted red standing close to the water's edge there. Wine was retailed at this place of such excellent quality that the bush over the door was needless; and I have known frequent instances of a large party of men going over the water to see a duel, which having terminated without bloodshed, all hands have gone to the Red House, got gloriously drunk, and "put up," as they called it, two or three more duels, which frequently came off there and then, the combatants in many cases being unable to see a hole through a ladder. One instance of this kind, though tragical enough, was so ridiculous that I cannot refrain from relating it. Two youngsters had quarrelled over night at the Café Grecque on the Quai de Soudré, (which was the rendezvous of most of the foreigners in the Portuguese service,) or if they had not actually quarrelled, somebody had persuaded them in the morning that they had come to loggerheads, and that such language had passed that nothing but the smell of powder could do away with the bad odour of it. The poor lads, neither of them eighteen, were hopelessly drunk when the supposed dispute took place, and had not the most distant idea of what had occurred. But they were informed by their seniors that it was a grave matter, and that their honour was seriously at stake. Alas! what a wayward jade is this honour of ours! I have heard one of the before-mentioned seniors assure an unlucky tailor on his honour that he should be paid; and I am concerned to say the promise was never performed, but remained duly ticketed, no doubt, in the creditor's memory, an unredeemed pledge that would pay neither principal nor interest. Honour is a pretty name, too. I once had a delicate, fair, blushing sweetheart named Honour who looked so coy and modest that, foolish boy as I was, I was afraid to "give expression to my heart's deep-felt impression" for a long time. And when I had screwed my courage to the sticking-point, and resolved to pour forth my tale of love to Honour's too sensitive ear, I found she had run away with a pock-marked, broken-nosed fighting-man. I did not see her for ten years. Then she was behind the bar of a public-house near Piccadilly, of which her loving spouse was landlord. She looked as comely as ever, though a trifle buxom and matronly. Many diamond rings and jewels of price adorned her person; she was flauntily dressed, and looked the flash landlady all over. She recognized me; and as she handed me a glass of cold without, said, *sotto voce*, with such a sweet smile, "You are not angry with me, are you?" "Not a bit," I said, after a deep draught at the inspiriting beverage. "Angry? Not a bit; I am too happy that Honour has fallen to the brave." It was a fib: I was angry when I thought of the Brummagem face of her husband; and I have never heard tall-talk of honour and fighting since without thinking of my faithless sweetheart. Honour was all, however, to my young friends. Of course they must fight; so, while one of the seniors went off in search of the "marking-irons," one of the juniors went to his billet, and borrowed ten crucadas of his landlady, which, with tears in her eyes, she long afterwards assured me he never paid her; while his opponent in order to make an appearance equal to the importance of the ordeal by battle for his honour, borrowed a pair of nether garments from a comrade; failing to return which, he afterwards suffered death at the hand of the lender. No matter, his honour was at stake, and he required the breeches at the moment. I was in some sort compelled to be present at this affair—*i. e*, between the borrower of the crucadas and him of the overalls. It terminated harmlessly after three shots, two of them at eight paces. As usual, the party, some five-and-twenty or thirty, adjourned to the Red House. Fabulous quantities of sparkling muscatel were imbibed by the thirsty warriors. There was tall-talk about duels in Tipperary and duels at Heidelberg; tall-talking led to straw-splitting, and the latter to quarrelling; until, at last, a fair-haired German subaltern, with a look of intense defiance, hissed out the words "Dummer jung!" to a youngster of the late Irish Brigade, and struck his hands defiantly in his sides. Now the Irish hero, whose home was nigh to Connemara, and his blood rale Tipperary, knew not the German tongue; still less did he understand the true signification of the insulting epithet just crowed out by his Teutonic adversary. But he understood the insulting manner; and forthwith he hurled a tumbler at his opponent's head; missing which it broke the nose of an Irish doctor. Here was a grand quarrel—enough and to spare for two duels! It was a moot-point about swords or pistols. The German had used the bitterest word of insult his language furnished him with, and the Irishman had resorted to personal violence. So the former had the choice of weapons; and having had lots of practice at Heidelberg with the sabre, and being fully aware that his opponent knew next to nothing about it, with a due regard to his honour he elected to fight with swords. "Hooray, then! Swoords for ever!" shouted the Irishman. The swords were produced, (there were always two or three pairs lying ready at the Red House, the combatants stripped; a German captain showed the Irish sub how to bind a silk handkerchief round the hilt of his weapon; a large circle was formed by the spectators; and the combatants were brought to the scratch by their seconds. The German at once threw himself into a fine fencing position, showing the well-known "student's hanging-guard." The Irishman tried to imitate him. In doing so he stepped back a pace; he staggered; and his adversary, seeking to take advantage of his unsteady gait, endeavoured to follow him up. Alas! both were now in the open air. The potent muscatel had taken effect upon their weak heads, and in vain they essayed to get within measure, as with drunken gravity they staggered round each other, while the welkin rang with shouts of laughter from the bystanders. It was cruelly apparent that both were too drunk to use their swords; and the affair would probably have been put off to another day but for the young Irishman, who turned to his second, a great burly red-headed captain of the old Peninsular times, and said, "Maurice, dear, sure if you'd jist steady me a trifle with my left arm, I'd be able to hould a pistil anyway." Now there was something so novel in the idea of a second holding up his principal to fight that the proposal was received by all present with cheers and shouts of encouragement. After all, there was nothing more absurd in it than the custom extant eighty years ago, of seconds, who had no quarrel with each other, fighting while their principals were engaged. "Bedad, but that's a bright notion, too," said the second. "Sure, if Captain C——" (the German's friend,) "has no objection, we'll just steady our men a bit; some gentleman will give the word, and we'll have this little piff-paff over in the twinkling of a bed-post." What objection could Captain C—— have without impugning his own courage? He could have pleaded that such a course was irregular; but that would have availed him little. He would quickly have had some insulting observations levelled at his objections, and had to fight somebody himself; and the odds were certainly in his favour, with a man between him and the enemy's fire. Besides, who ever doubted the courage of the gallant C——? He consented in a moment, apparently as highly tickled with the novelty of the idea as were any of the bystanders. So, in high glee, and amid loud cries of "Steady, Phelim, your sowl!" "Hold up, Carl," the two seconds held up their men at twelve paces, ready for the affray. Both combatants were slight youths, both seconds tall burly men. The word was given: "Ready!" "Fire!" Both fired; all four fell; the two principals drunk, both seconds dead; the Irishman shot through the heart, and Captain C—— through the brain. Curiously enough, the bullet of the German had gone through the shirt-sleeve of his opponent, before entering the body of the luckless second. The fatal finale sobered everybody on the spot but principals, who were past praying for and could not be made to understand what had occurred. The dead men laid in state at the Red House that day, and were buried with due solemnity the next on a report "died of cholera." The affair was talked of as the "double-barrelled duel." But I don't think it had any effect in checking the recurrence of such *rencontres*.

MORMON MARRIAGES.

(From the Saturday Review, March 24.)

A CURIOUS and important judgment has just been delivered in the Divorce Court by Sir J. Wilde. Although it turns on the validity, or rather on the incidents, of Mormon marriages, it is valuable as defining the province of the English Divorce Court. A good deal of hazy and unsound speculation has been afloat as to the constitution of our Matrimonial Court, and it was, we believe, held or surmised that the new tribunal was founded upon some new principle. Sir J. Wilde has dispelled this mistake. He announces clearly that the Court over which he presides is a Christian Court, and that the only marriages which he is called upon to deal with are Christian marriages, but he does not say that Christian marriages are the only marriages, but he does say that suitors in his Court must accept the Christian view of marriage before they can claim the exercise of his jurisdiction. The suitor in this case was a man named Hyde, who was born, and therefore is still, a British subject; and the first reflection that suggests itself is as to the difficulties which attend the present legal view of what constitutes a British subject. Hyde, being a British subject, turns Mormon, emigrates to Utah, adopts all the customs of Utah, its polygamy and citizenship, continues to be a Mormon and Utahite for years, and then, for reasons good or bad, renounces Mormonism and Utah, returns to England, and acts as a Dissenting preacher; and by virtue of his English birth, without question asked or proof adduced, he is admitted to be a British subject, and is not denied the rights of citizenship and suitorship in an English Court of Justice. The obvious conclusion is that the Civis Romanus is, like Holy Orders, an indelible quality. However, we are glad that the cause did not go off on a technicality, and that Hyde's British citizenship was admitted without question. To Utah he emigrated, having first acted as Mormon preacher or apostle in England and Paris. At Utah he was formally married to an Englishwoman of the name of Hawkins by Brigham Young. At this marriage he and she—so it is asserted—openly professed Mormonism, and—so it is again asserted—by consequence polygamy also; although it would be difficult to show that the book of Mormon enjoined, or even recognized, polygamy. Despatched on an apostolic and proselytizing mission to the South Seas, but without his wife, Hyde's eyes were opened to the wickedness of Mormonism, which he renounced. The wife still retained the Mormon profession; and on her husband's apostacy he was solemnly excommunicated, the marriage was dissolved by the Mormon authorities, and Mrs. Hyde has subsequently married again. This second marriage Hyde now complains of, stigmatizes it as bigamy and adultery, and comes to the English Court for a dissolution of marriage. Hence his appearance before Sir J. Wilde.

Captain Burton has written a book—the *City of the Saints*—in which he treats Mormonism with considerable tenderness, and here we find the Mormon account of Hyde. Hyde, it seems, once wrote a book entitled, "*Mormonism: its Leaders and Designs*, by John Hyde, Junior, formerly a Mormon Elder and Resident of Great Salt Lake City" (Fetridge: New York. 1857). And the Mormons, according to Captain Burton, "declare that Hyde—now preaching Swedenborgianism in England—when a missionary at Havre de Grace, proved useless, always shirking his duty; and that since his dismissal"—which scarcely agrees, by the way, with his alleged voluntary separation from Mormonism—"he has left a wife in Utah totally unprovided for." Hyde's story is that he sent for his wife from Utah, and that she refused to come. The Mormon account of the matter would be that, Hyde having apostatized and deserted his wife, she was free to marry again—"cruelty, desertion, and neglect" being, according to Captain Burton, accepted grounds for a Mormon divorce.

Sir James Wilde seems to have accepted a good deal as not calling for investigation. He brushed away all discussions on the *lex loci* by declining to undertake any investigation into the actual validity, according to the law of Utah or the United States, of the marriage, or into the regularity of the alleged divorce, or into the alleged desertion, which would, of course, have been pleaded by the wife had she appeared, and which would have had to be accounted for by Hyde before he could have obtained relief. It is perhaps as well that these matters were not gone into, for it does not appear *prima facie* that a Mormon marriage necessarily involves polygamy, as we know for a matter of fact that Mormonism permits, sanctions, and approves of, but does not impose, polygamy. It might, therefore, turn out that a Mormon marriage never contemplated more than monogamy. The first wife, even in Utah, is *the* wife, her partners in the limited liability of the husband being styled sisters. What it means we are not aware, but the first wife is married for time, while the others are sealed for eternity, which implies some distinction in the harem. What, therefore, Sir J. Wilde assumed was that Hyde's marriage with the girl Hawkins implied and embodied the Mormon idea of marriage—that is, of permitted polygamy—with all its consequences; and that this idea was not only expressly contemplated, but distinctly declared, in the so-called marriage. And further, that this idea of marriage was one which a Court Christian will not contemplate, or deal with, or recognise at all. Valid or invalid, whichever the marriage was, the Judge did not pause to consider; he pronounced it to be null and void from the first, inasmuch as its basis and essence was polygamy. Substantially we agree with the learned Judge; yet it would be curious and important to know the forms or terms of a Mormon marriage, or to see that article of faith which binds the Mormon to a profession of polygamy. We do not find it in any of the fourteen clauses of their creed, as reported by Burton. But, assuming the fact to be so, we may be thankful for the exposition of the province of the English Divorce Court which has now been authoritatively given. That it has not been given before only arises from the circumstance that Mormonism is not only a novelty, but is even now only partially understood. What Sir J. Wilde has laid down applies to Mahommedanism as well, and indeed has been partially anticipated in a judgment on the question whether a Parsee marriage was within the purview of the British law. It is not quite understood that Mormonism is something very different from a form of Protestant Dissent. In a certain sense even Mahommedanism is this. The Mahommedans protest against Rome, they dissent from the Church of England, and they recognise the mission of Jesus Christ. So do Mormons, yet all this does not make them Christians. They are not Christians who believe that another dispensation has been superadded to the Gospel. But this is just what Islam and the book of Mormon do. Mahommed and Joe Smith claim to be the complement of the founder of our religion. Therefore Mahommedanism and Mormonism do not come within the Christian category. Monogamy, in spite of Mr. Madan and Dr. Colenso, is of the essence of Christianity, and the English law declines to look at any other connection or contract than that which restricts one man to one woman, and one woman to one man. If, as the apologists of polygamy hint, Mormonism is a social necessity for the far West, where population is the one thing needful, and where, in the absence of servants, large households are required, this is, in fact, the strongest justification of our refusal to recognise it in countries like England, where the whole condition of society is grounded upon different principles. The consequences which would follow in a Christian community from recognising even a first Mormon union as anything equivalent to marriage, have been pursued by the Judge-Ordinary with a fulness and ingenuity in confuting a theory by reducing it to a palpable absurdity, which is almost amusing; and the hypothetical fortieth wife, who might turn out to be the only legal *mere de famille* out of that long array of spinsters who had called the Mormon Blue Beard master and lord, is not likely to be forgotten. Whether the desire for more wives than one has imported the doctrine of polygamy into the Mormon dispensation, as it might have done into any community released from Christian sanctions, or whether the Mormon dispensation itself is a sort of natural outgrowth of a social advance which has left religion and law in the rear, it is plain that Mormon habits are only suited—if suited for any human society—for Mormon land. We have nothing to do with Mormonism. We close our eyes to its existence; it has for us no social *status*. If we had interfered between Mr. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, now Mrs. Woodmansee, we should have affirmed that she was Mrs. Hyde; and this decision might have entailed the recognition of two dozen possible Mistresses Hyde. The really curious thing about the suit is that anyhow Hyde, the plaintiff, must win. At least he could not fail to get what was the substantial relief which he sought. He wants, of course, to marry again: or, as Sir J. Wilde would correct us, he wants to marry. This he may now do, *salva conscientia*, of course, and, what is more important, *salvo jure*. He sought the aid of the Judge-Ordinary to dissolve his marriage on the ground of his faithless wife's adultery. The Judge tells him that he was never married at all; and that, as far as English law is concerned, he was never anything but a bachelor. So that for Hyde it was a game at "Heads I win, tails you lose." If his marriage was a good one, it would have been dissolved by his wife's bigamy; if it was no marriage, he was never a husband. It would have made no difference in the Judge-Ordinary's decision. But what if the case had been reversed?—we mean if Hyde had continued faithful to his apostleship, and if it had been Mrs. Hyde who had returned to Christianity, and had prosecuted a divorce on the ground of her husband's polygamy. Sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose; and, be it man or woman who Mormonizes husband or wife, he or she cannot be.

DIARY OF A JOURNEY ACROSS ARABIA.

FROM EL-KHATIF IN THE PERSIAN GULF TO YAMBO IN THE RED SEA, DURING THE YEAR 1819.

BY

CAPTAIN G. FORSTER SADLIER, OF H. M.'S 47TH REGIMENT.

(Continued from our last issue.)

September 10*th*.—His Excellency having communicated to me his intention of despatching a courier to Cairo, I availed myself of this opportunity to address the following letter :—

"To HENRY SALT, Esq., F.R.S.,
Her Majesty's Consul General, &c., Egypt.

"Sir,—I have the honour to transmit a letter from the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bombay to your address, and to annex copies of the despatches addressed by the Most Noble the Governor General and the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay to His Excellency Ibrahim Pacha commanding the Turkish army in Arabia. From the perusal of these despatches you will be informed of the ground on which the British authorities were induced to address His Excellency, and of the object of the mission on which I have been deputed.

"I arrived at Kateef on 16th June in one of the H. C. C., and from thence reached Ul-Ahsa after a painful journey. I had the mortification to find that the political views of the Pacha presented a prospect the very opposite of the expectations which had been formed from the reports which had lately reached the British authorities in India, and that His Excellency's departure from Arabia was not far distant. Considering the grounds on which the Most Noble the Governor General had addressed himself direct to Ibrahim Pacha, and that it would probably afford His Highness Mahomed Ali Pacha much satisfaction to learn that the result of the late enterprise had been so fully appreciated, I conceived it my duty to undertake a journey to His Excellency's camp, which I was assured would not exceed ten or twelve days.

"Many unexpected and unlucky incidents prolonged our march, and His Excellency's early departure on his route for Medina obliged me to accompany the Turkish detachment to Rus, from whence His Excellency had set off express for Medina the day previous to my arrival. I endeavoured to effect my return to Bussorah, but the state of Arabia at the present moment rendered such a journey impracticable without an escort, and this the Turkish officers were not at liberty to grant without an order from His Excellency. There remained for me no other alternative than that of proceeding to Medina, when I arrived on the 7th instant, having performed a most laborious journey during the most unfavourable season of the year through a desert country, which is now rendered a waste by the destruction and devastations of war.

"His Excellency deputed an officer, Mahomed Agha, Peshkur Aghasee, to conduct me to Bir Alee, three miles distant from the city, at which place His Excellency's family is encamped, and where my residence has been honoured by the presence of His Excellency. Dire necessity had certainly driven me to Medina, and although it was very evident that one object of the mission on which I have been deputed could not be effected, I considered it my duty to present to His Excellency the despatches which had been confided to my charge, as also the sword intended for His Excellency, who received it with the highest degree of satisfaction. These pledges of the sincerity which actuates the British authorities in India in their desires to cement the unvarying friendship and good-will towards the British Government, which His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt has evinced his inclinations to foster and strengthen, and which feelings I trust will actuate His Excellency Ibrahim Pacha in any future intercourse with the constituted authorities of the British Government, which no doubt would be productive of much mutual satisfaction. These motives and expectations will, I trust, be considered perfectly consonant with the address of the Noble Marquis to His Excellency Ibrahim Pacha.

"His Excellency expressed the deepest regret at the altered state of affairs, and the delay which had occurred to frustrate the inclinations which actuate him in his desires to meet the wishes of the Most Noble the Governor General, in whose views he would have been most happy to have coincided at an earlier period had he been acquainted with the intention of the British authorities in India, and expressed his desire to communicate the subject to His Highness the Viceroy of Eygpt, as he considered it a matter of such importance as to require a reference, on the supposition that possibly some communication may have taken place between the Governor General and the Viceroy of Egypt, with which His Excellency is unacquainted. I therefore availed myself of the intention of His Excellency to despatch a courier to Cairo, and to lay before you the general outline of the communications which have taken place.

"His Excellency Ibrahim Pacha was very desirous to ascertain the extent of the assurances which I was instructed to convey in the event of a co-operation of the two forces, and the certain result of such a measure. I therefore communicated in general terms the purport of my instructions on that head, with a further assurance that it was the intention of Government to open a most friendly and cordial intercourse with His Excellency had the measures been accomplished, the anticipation of which led to the present communication.

"The subject being now referred to His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, without instructions from whom Ibrahim Pacha appears very averse to offer any reply to the letter of the Governor General, I entreat you, as a constituted authority of Government, to offer to His Highness's consideration the grounds on which the Governor General's letter was personally addressed to His Excellency Ibrahim Pacha, and the result which would have arisen from a co-operation of the British armament, which must have tended to the establishment and security of the Government of the Pacha, had His Highness's views or intentions been directed to the possession of Arabia, or to the reduction of the only associated tribe of the allies of the Wahabee power which now remains to be subdued.

"I trust that His Highness's instructions on the subject, which I have entreated you to explain, will enable His Excellency Ibrahim Pacha to form a suitable reply to the despatch of the Most Noble the Governor General; and that my detention at Yamboo, the place now assigned for my residence till the return of His Excellency from the pilgrimage, will not be unnecessarily prolonged.

"Since my arrival at Medina I have not had the good fortune to obtain any information from which I could form an opinion of the policy which His Excellency Khuleel Pacha has been directed to pursue in the event of his obtaining possession of the capital of Senna. You are of course aware that there is not at present an Agent or Resident at Mocha, and consequently that the Government of Bombay cannot be informed of the alterations which are likely to take place with regard to the port of Mocha. As I shall probably touch at Mocha on my return, I shall feel particularly obliged by any information you may impart to me on this subject, which will no doubt essentially assist me by directing my inquiries to the principal sources from whence possibly a correct opinion may be formed.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"*Bir Alee, near Medina, 10th September* 1819."

September 11*th*.—This afternoon a very unfortunate event took place. A convoy on its route from Yamboo to Medina arrived within three miles of Bir Alee; one of the principal officers with the convoy, the son the Chaia, being desirous to reach Medina as early as possible, separated from the guard and pushed on in advance, attended by five horsemen. At a narrow pass in the mountains they were attacked by a party of the banditti which infest these mountains. The Chaia's son was wounded severely through the knee, and one horseman shot through the breast; the other horsemen escaped and arrived at Bir Alee, stating that they had left the two men dead. The party which was ordered out to bring in the bodies of the two persons supposed to have been killed, found them in a miserable situation; they have been since removed into our camp. The indifference of the Turkish soldiery to the misfortunes of their comrades is fully elucidated by this conduct; they generally abandon to their fate those whom they imagine to be beyond recovery.

September 13*th*.—Mahomed Effendi (Mohurdar), brother to the wounded officer, arrived from Medina to visit his brother, and with instructions to alter the arrangement of our march. There not being a sufficient number of troops to form a guard, my destination has been altered to Yamboo, whither the harem is to proceed to be embarked for Suez. His Excellency's stud is also to accompany. It consists of three hundred mares and horses, the choicest breeds of Arabia, which His Excellency has collected from the different tribes of those districts which he visited, who scarcely retain either horse or mare to propagate the species; those parts of Arabia will therefore for many years remain destitute of good horses, which will now be transferred in a great measure to Egypt, whither His Excellency has heretofore despatched a great number, independent of the number carried out of Arabia by the soldiery.

If any of the Arabs in the neighbourhood of our route had still in their possession a horse of good caste, the owner would not venture to bring the animal into our camp to offer it for sale, as he might expect that his horse would be seized, and then he must return on foot to his camp to be laughed at. The plan usually adopted in the purchase of horses is worthy of notice. If the purchaser sees a horse to his purpose he applies to the owner, who permits him to examine the animal, and in some instances where the horse is known to be of a particular breed, a regular register of his pedigree is produced; the purchaser then proposes the price, and names the sum; this is invariably replied to on the part of the owner by the monosyllable La (the negative Particle), on which the offer is increased, and so on till the avarice of the Bedouin is satisfied. There is something peculiarly original in this method of bargaining; the owner never exposes his expectations, or the value he sets on his goods till he has obtained a knowledge of the wants of the purchaser, and the utmost price which he can afford to give. These bargains generally occur with travellers or strangers. The barter which takes place between the Bedouins must needs be very circumscribed. The custom of fixing the value by proposing a certain number of camels as an equivalent is still very common.

The Damascus caravan of pilgrims on their route to Mecca reached Medina this morning. The Pacha of Shaam, Saleh Pacha (of three tails), is charged with the protection of the Hajees and the new covering for the Caaba. Ibrahim Pacha, who is also of the three tailed dignity, is charged with the safety of the caravan from hence to Mecca, he being Pacha of Jeddah and the holy land of Mahomed. I was anxious to form some estimate of the number of pilgrims who have arrived under the protection of the Pacha of Shaam, and to witness their approach to the holy city, but this could not be accomplished. The Pacha had in his retinue some pieces of cannon, for the purpose of firing salutes on certain occasions: a discharge of the cannon announced his arrival. I learned from the Turks who returned this evening from the city, as well as from my own servants who had been there for the purpose of visiting the shrine of the prophet, that the number of pilgrims is by no means considerable, and falls very short of the account which I had previously heard; it is stated that a great number perished last year on their return from the deficiency of water; this is assigned as the reason for the number this year not exceeding five hundred. The pilgrims who compose this caravan are those of Constantinople, Turkey in Asia, Damascus, &c. From such extensive and populous regions one would have expected to have seen a greater number of devotees. The Grand Seignor has directed all the reservoirs and wells in this route to be repaired and re-established, and which order has been this year in part executed. I did not hear that any persons had perished on the march.

Of the city of Medina I can afford but an imperfect description. Infidels are not permitted to enter this hallowed spot, and I obtained but a very imperfect view of the sacred city, which is situated in a hollow amidst the most barren rocky mountains. The walls and bastions are built with stone and lime, and the minarets are all plastered and whitewashed, which in this dreary situation renders them very conspicuous. There are three gates, the one, the gate of Damascus, which is rather a citadel than a gate. On this fort there are several pieces of cannon mounted, and here the green flag is displayed on Fridays. The two other gates are those of Juman, and Misser or Egypt. Over each there are holes for three pieces of cannon. On these gates the red flag is exhibited on festivals. Within the city is an extensive garden in which there are dates, pomegranates, vines, &c, and a few vegetables. The fruits are good, and indeed the vegetables, particularly the bamia. The city is watered by a stream called Aiecoon Zarkeh; the water is esteemed good; there are also several wells. Independent of the tomb of the prophet, there are four others, sacred to Fatima, Omar, Aboobekar, and Ali. In the city there are also two mosques. There is one cady, and there are two mooftees, the one of the Hanifeite, and the other of the Shafeite sect, to expound the laws and doctrines. There are thirty colleges, or rather schools, for the education of youth. This year the sum expended by order of the Grand Seignor amounted to six hundred purses. This is said to have been laid out in the repairs of the tombs, mosques, and other sacred buildings. If the account rendered can be depended on, these must have been so frequently repaired and renewed that there can now scarcely remain anything of antiquity, if we except the actual tomb of the prophet, which probably has remained untouched. All the inhabitants of Medina subsist on the donations which are annually sent by different persons who wish to have prayers offered up in their names. The Hajees also make suitable bequests. The Grand Seignor annually sends a large sum; in fact the Mahomedan world contributes to the support of these lazy, idle beggars, who, as they are rich, conceive they have a right to be arrogant, and to treat even their benefactors with contempt and disdain. In their houses they are said to fare sumptuously, although they are proverbial for their avarice. Providence has been bountiful towards this city in supplying it most abundantly with water; still a stranger is obliged to purchase every drink he may require, and to pay liberally at every shrine at which he offers up his prayers. The sums collected are divided in certain ratios after the arrival of the Hajees. The inhabitants of Medina pay no taxes. A correct account has been lately taken of the number of habitations, which amounted to six thousand; of this number one-half are in ruins. The population amounts to eight thousand souls.

To the north of Medina is an extensive date plantation and gardens which contain many inhabitants.

To the west is Bir Alee, now in ruins. There are several villages and date plantations in this valley, which extends into the mountains to the south-west.

The preparations for our march having been completed, it was determined that we should depart on the 15th; the ladies to precede the column, conveyed in their tukthrevans, which are a very clumsy, uncomfortable description of carriage, constructed with two long poles or beams placed parallel, in the centre of which a platform is fixed; over this a canopy is constructed, covered with cloth, and impenetrable to either vision or air. This machine is carried by two camels, the one placed in advance and the other in rear, whose head is generally poked under the body of the carriage to enable the brute to see his road; the ends of the poles are slung over the saddles of the camels.

These conveyances have been used to very great advantage for the conveyance of howitzers used on beds as mortars, and of other things which had not in themselves the means of transport on proper wheeled carriages; dispensing with the raised canopy, the howitzer was placed on the platform, and the camels tackled as above.

This, however, would not answer with the common camel of Arabia, the animal being altogether too slight for so laborious an undertaking. The camels of Arabia are extremely fine animals for the conveyance of backloads, provided they are not over-burthened; they will outmarch those of Egypt, being slighter and more active; they also can exist on the bushes which you find in the desert on each day's march, but this is not the case with the Egyptian camel, which is a very large, heavy animal, requiring a large portion of corn and forage, and incapable of moving at a quick pace.

Our escort consisted of some horsemen who were on their return to Egypt, and the remains of the Mugrabeen Bedouins proceeding to their homes; these latter receive no pay, and subsist by plunder. They drove with them the fruits of their labour, consisting of camels and horses of all ages and sizes, together with women, children, and slaves whom they had seized in the different sorties and pillages.

The Mugrabeens appeared very much discontented with the manner in which the Pacha had dismissed them after so arduous a campaign, in which they bore a great part of the fatigues, particularly in guarding convoys. His Excellency did not bestow a single dollar as *bucksish* on those unfortunate men who had followed his fortunes from the shores of the Mediterranean to the shores of the Persian Gulf. These men were particularly well adapted to this service, being themselves Bedouins and reared up in exactly the same habits as those of Arabia; they were equal to any fatigue, and could exist on any nourishment, either weeds, herbs, milk, or animals, that chance might throw in their way. They are generally more robust than the Bedouins of Arabia, and are said to be more courageous, but this I am inclined to attribute to their being better armed, and of course better acquainted with their use. Each man is mounted on an Arab horse, the appearance of which is certainly miserable, but as it is a blood animal, its performance exceeds the expectations which one would form on first sight. They generally ride on a camel, and lead their horse ready saddled; their muskets are very long, and the bayonet is a fixture; the but of the musket is formed like that of a match-lock; the lock is, however, the same as that in use among the French, and the whole piece I imagine is either of French or German manufacture. Many of them have pistols and sabres also, but the musket is the arm which they appear to place most dependence on. They form in troops or teeps, and charge at full speed; they discharge their muskets, and, setting up a yell, dash on with their firelock, which they carry backhanded over their heads, both hands being employed with the musket; the horse is impelled forward by the constant application of the shovel stirrup. No doubt a charge of this kind would prove very destructive against a body of camel cavalry, which, feeling the severity of one attack, would not be inclined to stand a second on such unequal terms, and thence might arise the idea of the Bedouin of Barbary being a much braver man than the Bedouin of Arabia.

September 15*th*.—Marched from Bir Alee at 7 A.M., our route westerly through the mountains. About two miles from Bir Alee we came to the spot at which the two Turks had been wounded a few days previously. Two mountains of very difficult ascent command this pass within pistol-shot. Here the Bedouins had been posted awaiting the arrival of any solitary traveller who might chance to pass, and whom they might be capable to overpower. Continuing our route through the valleys, as we advanced we found bushes of baubul more abundant, and the rocky mountains of a more considerable elevation. We arrived at 5 P.M. at a spot which was marked by a small white tower on the top of a mountain to the west, at the foot of which we found a deep well of good water. We encamped in an amphitheatre, which was thickly stocked with baubul trees and bushes.

September 16*th*.—Marched at 5 A.M.; continued our route through the mountains in the same valley. These mountains are high, rocky, and barren; in the valley are several bushes, the road gravelly and good; the mountains to the south-east impassable. We halted at 12 at a solitary well which afforded but a scanty supply of water, the demand for which became very pressing before evening.

September 17*th*.—Marched at 4 A.M., and continued our route through the valleys as yesterday; we reached Jodeidah at 12. It is a miserable village of huts built of stone; one part of the village is built up against the side of the mountain, but the lower village, which has several date gardens, lies in the hollows. The water here is good, but the water-melons, cucumbers, &c., which we procured, were not good. The sun does not shine on this valley more than three hours a day, which renders it a very unhealthy spot. The tribes which reside in these mountains, and who retain this pass, are the Misroo and Mimoon. They have made paths along the tops of the mountains where they can assemble a large force, and the entrance to their valley was once strongly defended; they are all armed with pistols, fuzils, &c. On the advance of Toosan Pacha they defended their valley so resolutely that he did not effect this passage without the loss of many men. We proceeded on to the village of Humrah, which we reached at 12 P.M., and here found a tolerable supply of water, which was soon sipped up by the camels, which had not been watered since we set out from Bir Alee.

September 18*th*.—Marched at 4 A.M. Almost every person had to complain of the loss of camels or baggage or horses. The Turks never place any guard or watch during the night, and during last night the thieves had been particularly active. We found the mountains and valleys nearly the same as heretofore. At 7 o'clock we crossed a hil, from which we descended by a very rugged, difficult, rocky road, which here divides into two branches; the one turning off to the south runs to Mecca and Jeddah, and unites with that which leads from Humrah towards the above places; the other road is that which we followed to the west, and which lead us to Bir-ul-Sultan, where we arrived at 11 A.M. The well was very deep, and full of good water. Immediately over it on a hill were the ruins of a mosque. We encamped in a small, flat, sandy plain, thickly stocked with baubul trees. The road to Bedree is to the south of this range. There the two caravans of pilgrims—the Egyptian and Damascus—always join and proceed to Mecca. The one having arrived at its stage, a salute was fired and answered by the other, which served to communicate the intelligence.

September 19*th*.—Halted this forenoon to forage the camels. The Mugrabeen Bedouins were sent on in advance to enable us to proceed with the more ease in the afternoon. We marched at 3 P.M; continued our route till daybreak, when we emerged from the hills and halted at Melha, the wells of which are brackish.

(To be continued.)

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000), in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH MÜLLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London.....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 10½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... .. ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	......	2s.	1d.
4 do.	do. ...	2s.	0½d.
3 do.	do. ...	2s.	0½d.
2 do.	do. ..	2s.	0½d.
1 month's	do. ..	2s.	0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ...		2s.	
On Ireland and Scotland...		1s.	11½d.
Circular Notes............		1s.	11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 " "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital—1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each,* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE —64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum,
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight.. .. .... at	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s. 0½d.	"
3 "	2s. 0½d.	"
2 "	2s. 0½d.	"
1 "	2s. 0½d.	"
On Demand	2s. 0d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1866

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
" 4 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" on Demand	2s.	0½d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	1s.	11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 4 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" On demand do.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
On demand	2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland do. ... / On Ireland do. ...	1s.	11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s.	11½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA:
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-up CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. J. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at	2s.	1d.	"
3 do. ... ... at	2s.	0½d.	"
2 do. ... ... at	2s.	0½d.	"
1 do. ... ... at	2s.	0½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office) .... at	2s.	0½d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાંન ચાંઈના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुसटान, चाइना, अन ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up..................................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund...................................... 105,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,909,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight....................	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	"
2 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	"
1 do. do.	2s.	0½d	"
Demand.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1863.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Apply to Captain SALT, Ship *Wilfred*, or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, China White MATTING and Manilla CIGARS No. 2. Apply to Forbes Street. SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort

FOR SALE, a SODA WATER MACHINE—150—with Leathers, Bands, Indicator, Bottling Machine, 100 gross Soda Water Bottles, 9 cases Sulphuric Acid, 25 cwt. Whiting, and all other necessaries for the manufacture of Soda Water. Will be sold at Invoice Price. J. A. BROWN & Co.,
3rd May 1866. 13 Meadow Street.

FOR SALE,—a cheap BARGAIN,—the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, one strong CARRIAGE and a pair of strong serviceable Arab HORSES, complete. One very strong Office SHIGRAM and HARNESS. One strong, hardworking SHIGRAM HORSE. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—
100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples }
100 Half Bundles Apples. } Rs. 2 per. doz.
30,000 Feet Deals.
BENJ. F. FIELD Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.
Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 5 o'clock, on MONDAY the 21st May next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
For further particulars apply to
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators
No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.
NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.
Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.
1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.
1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.
To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road Byculla.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane. opposite Jaffer's, Fort.
HARNESS JUST UNPACKED,
A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.
Also just Landed,
One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.
Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.
Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.
One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.
One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.
One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.
One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.
One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.
One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.
One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
14th March 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS FOR SALE.

Dictionary of British Indian Dates ...	2	12
Carpenter's Comprehensive Dictionary of English Synonyms ...	2	0
Kent's Commentary on International Law, revised with notes and cases brought down to the present time. Edited by J. T. Abdy, LL.D., Barrister at Law, &c....	12	0
Rankine's Manual of Applied Mechanics. 3rd edn. '64	9	8
The Lady with the Golden Hair. By A. Dumas ...	1	8
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Broom's Constitutional Law, viewed in relation to Common Law. New Edn. 1856 ...	24	0
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Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. Corrected to Feb '66.	12	0
The Wreck of the *London* ...	0	12
Friend Eli's Daughter, and other tales ...	1	8
Marietta: a novel. By T. A. Trollope ...	1	8
The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 1 N. S., with Patterns ...	5	12
Ditto Supplement, bound. ...	8	0
Orthopraxy; the Mechanical treatment of deformities, &c. of the Human Frame. By H. H. Bigg ...	7	8
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Templeton's Workshop Companion ...	3	12
Nursery Rhymes, new and old... ...	3	12
Plays—Unprotected Female. Cool as a Cucumber. Practical man. Each... ...	0	8
Our Farm of Four Acres, &c ...	0	12
Born Again. By Rev. J. Winslow ...	2	0
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Picture Scrap Book for Children ...	6	0
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Field Day and Sham Fight (in box) ...	10	0
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The true history of a little ragamuffin. By author of "A Night in a Workhouse" ...	8	0
An examination of Mr. J. S. Mill's Philosophy; being a defence of fundamental truth. By Jas. M'Cosh, LL.D.... ...	5	12
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The Year Book of Facts, 1866 ...	3	12
Odds and Ends. Sketches of Highland Character, &c.	3	8
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Infantry Sword Exercise. ...	0	8
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Regulations applicable to the European Officer in India, 3 Parts. Published by Authority: Part I. Rs. 3½, Part II. Rs. 8, Part III. Rs. 5½ ...	17	8
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Cox's Companion to the Family Medicine Chest ...	2	4
The Young Duchess. By Reynolds	4	12
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Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum, 1865 ...	9	8
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Nuttall's Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary...	0	12
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Waring's Manual of Practical Therapeutics. 2nd Edn. '65... ...	9	8
Royle's ditto 4th Edn. 1865 ...	9	8
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Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man. By Dr. T. Reid, F. R. S. ...	4	8
The Bengallee Baboo. Song written by J. O. Pierce. Sung by Dave Carson... ...	2	0

28th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
Just landed ex-*Hannibal*.
A very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.
Two first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by W. and T. Thorn, and Barker of London.
One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.
One Ditto Canbody Ditto, by T. Harton.
One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable Board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long acre.
One Ditto high Wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee*.
A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.
A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.
Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie*,
A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Long Acre.
A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by ditto.
Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre
Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse*.
A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.
Just Landed ex-*William Ritson*.
A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.
One second hand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat, to it with lamps. A neat, commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.
Just Landed ex-*Oberon*.
Two very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.
Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.
A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.
A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.
Just received per last Overland Mail.
Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.
Few Ladie's, Gentlemen, and Jockey Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.
JUST UNPACKED.
A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.
A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.
Just Landed.
A few Iron, Carriage Lifter for Greasing, any kind of Carriages.
ALSO,
One second-hand single Horse, four-seated Miniature Brougham, with lamps, and shaft.
One Ditto, Dog Cart, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
ALSO JUST UNPACKED.
A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.
ALSO,
Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 9th May 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—

Champagne............	Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.	
Moselle	do.	do.
Hock	do.	do.
Sherry............	do.	
Port	do.	
Claret	do.	do.
Brandy	do.	

SILLAR & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	... per dozen qts.	Rs. 40
Do. do. do. ...	" "	" 30
SHERRY, good ...	" "	" 30
Do. pale ...	" "	" 25
Do. do. ...	" "	" 18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle...	" "	" 26
Do. a fine old Wine	" "	" 22
Do. a good Wine	" "	" 18
TENT WINE	" "	" 29
BRANDY, Pale	" "	" 36
Do. do.	" "	" 26
SPIRITS—Hollands	" "	" 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	" "	" 36
do.	" pts.	" 16
Noyeau	" qts.	" 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	" "	" 21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	" pts.	" 8
Breakfast... ... Do. ...	" qts.	" 12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to
"	"	Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA .... "	"	Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad........... "	"	Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. .... "	"	Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee .... "	"	Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut .... "	"	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality........	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown............	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints..........	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co..........	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown......	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.........	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal.....	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal..................	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal.........................	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal.........................	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule,..	15
Do. do. Pints...	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac............................	34
Do. Brand a Crown......	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal.............................	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts....................	36
Do. Pints..........................	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc..............................Rs.	12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur....................	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE ..	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, shipped by G. H. MUMM & Co., of Rheims:—
CHAMPAGNE... ... ... at Rs. 35
MOSELLE (Muscatel flavour) ... ... at " 25
BURGUNDY CLARET, Chateau la Tour Gueyraud ... ... at " 18
H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen. Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,493	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.........		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.
Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq..................	Liverpool.
DIRECTORS. *Chairman.*	
Bernard Hall, Esq.,....................	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Fowler, Esq....................	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq..................	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.................	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.......................	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq..................	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq......................	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq................	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq..............	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq......	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq..........	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq..........	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.......	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq..............	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq...........	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	"	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong.......	"	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	"	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	"	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	"	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	"	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town...	"	Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	"	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	"	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin...........	"	DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.
SOUNDY & Co.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD will be paid to any one giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who did wilfully and feloniously remove the two Name Boards from the Rampart Row entrances to our premises, between the hours of 6 P. M. on the 16th instant, and 9 A. M. on the 17th instant.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CUTLERY.—We have just received a fresh stock of superior Cutlery, by Harrison Brothers and Howson, Rodgers & Co., and other celebrated makers. We beg to invite especial attention to the Secure Ivory Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.
In this invention, the tang, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through to the end of the handle, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

Table Knives..............................per dozen...Rs.	23	0
Dessert Knives............................ " ...	18	0
Meat Carvers, Knife and Fork...	7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers (Knife and Fork)...	7	0
Table Steels ....each...	1	8
Round o' Beef Carvers, with strongly secured Stag-horn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, large, per pair, Net Cash	10	0
Also the 2nd or medium size, or Ham Carvers.........	8	0
Ivory handle Pocket Knives, 2 blades	1	3
Mother O'Pearl do. do. 2 "	2	0
Do. do. do. do. 4 "	3	0

7, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*
It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.
In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from
The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—
Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—
"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."
Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.
CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.
To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co. and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

Holloway's Pills.—When thousands voluntarily assert that this medicine has freed them from formidable diseases which had ruined health and threatened life, there can be no excuse for sufferers who refuse to try it. Holloway's Pills are peculiarly adapted for remedying all irregularities in the functions of the brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. These admirable Pills exert a strengthening and constringent effect on the animal fibre, sharpen the appetite, improve digestion, invigorate the nerves, regulate the action of the liver, lungs, and heart, and beget good spirits. Such extended benefits were never before known to flow from a single source, but Professor Holloway only asks the invalid, however severely afflicted, to concede a trial and judge for himself.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.
BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.

TO BE LET,
An upper-roomed Dwelling House, No. 23, at Oomerkhaddy Lane or Street, with compound, water well and waterpipes of Vehar Water, and good convenient premises for a family. Apply for particulars to Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, or at Khetwaddy 5th Gully.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 9th May 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a large quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Long Cloths, Madapollams, Jacconets, T. Cloths, a few bales of Twists, Saddlery, consisting of Saddles, Carriage and Buggy Harness, Flower Vases, small Pictures in gilt frames.
About 80 pairs of English Leather Boots and Shoes, lot of Lasts, Boot Trees, Shoemakers' Tools, Glass Case, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
"Dash."—A large Dog, all black, a thoroughbred Retriever.
"Fanny," and "Punch,"—Two Sky Terriers.
A Chesnut Australian Mare.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BROUGHAM, HORSES, &c., AT THE MOUNT, MAZAGON.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Brougham, Horses, &c., of the late HENRY BROOKS, Esq., at his late residence at the Mount, Mazagon; the same comprises rich Crystal Cut Glass Ware, Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, very handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea and Coffee Services, a set of best Plated Dish Covers, containing 6 pairs of Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liqueur Stands, Tea Tray, Salvers, Tea Set, Bread Basket, branched and other Candlesticks, a set of best Plated Spoons and Forks in case for 12, handsome Fruit Knives and Forks in case for 12 persons, a case of superior Cutlery, elegantly carved Blackwood open-worked Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Sofa, Card, Work, Writing, Chess, and other Tables, Conversation Couches, Drawing-room, Easy, Priedieu, Rocking, Reclining and other Chairs, a set of Dining ditto in 4 pieces, Sideboard, Screens, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Whatnots, Hat and Music Stands, Dumb Waiter, large four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, English Mahogany Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Dressing and Washing Tables, handsome Carpets, Hanging Argand side and centre Lamps, Pictures, a splendid Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, rich Table Ornaments, Vases, Books, Plants, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.
AT 1 P. M.
An excellent and roomy four-seated English-built Brougham, by "Startin and Mackenzie," with a pair of handsome fast going Horses, and Harness complete.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Monday next, the 7th instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, A SQUARE PIANO, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.
On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the modern and valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., of T. MATHEWS, Esq., at his residence, Malabar Hill; the same consists of a set of Straw Stem Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Claret do., with Plated Mountings, Fruit Dishes, Water Goglets, a handsome Green and Gold Dinner Set for 12, a Blue do., a handsome Green and Gold Dessert Set, a White and Gilt Tea Set, Plated Vegetable Dishes, Cruet Stand, Ice Pitcher, Bread Basket, Tea Set, a set of Plated Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Table Cutlery, a double-barrelled Rifle by J. Hollis and Sons in case, a set of Blackwood Dining Table in 4 pieces, Camp and Round Dining Tables, carved Sideboard, Teapoys, Celeret Diningroom Chairs, Hatstand, handsomely carved Blackwood Drawingroom Circular and Pier Tables, Conversation and Reclining Sofa, Easy, Priedieu and Drawingroom Chairs, Chiffonier, Music Stand and Stool, Work Table, Folding Screens, Four-post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Child's Cradle, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "C. H. Schroder," a plated three light Hanging Argand Lamp, Carpets, Pictures, single Hanging Lamps, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
An English-built Open Carriage, with enclosure, lamps, pole, &c., by "Kinder and McNaught."
A pair of fast-trotting Arab Carriage Horses.
An English-built Brougham.
A handsome Grey Arab Riding Horse.
A Cow and a Calf.
A set of double Harness, Riding Saddles, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days previously.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Smith Keynton & Co., to submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned, towards the end of May, a magnificent suite of Gilt Furniture of the most expensive description, manufactured expressly for a native gentleman in Bombay; also a variety of other first-class goods imported by the same Firm.
Further particulars and time and place of sale will be announced shortly.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION.
One Mahogany Semi-grand Pianoforte by Broadwood & Sons. To be seen at the General Financial Office, Bell Lane.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th May 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TUCKER'S LAMPS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of very elegant Tucker's Lamps, consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 light Hanging Lustres; also single light Hanging and Table Lamps.

SALE OF TWIST.
On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., on account and risk of Tribhovun Cassiram, the first purchaser:—
R G / B } 5 Bales No. 20 Mule Twist.
M [R G] W—9 Bales No. 20 Mule Twist.

AUCTION SALE OF HEMP ROPE, PAINT, IRON TANK, &c.
On SATURDAY first, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Boree Bunder, near the Chowkey,
A quantity of Hemp Rope of sizes.
A small parcel of Green Paint.
A lot of empty Iron Tanks.
A lot of odd Stores.

SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.
On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Khan Bazaar, by order and in the godown of Shaik Lall Mohamed, on account and at the risk of Shaw Heerjee Bhimsee and Co:—
275 Bags Mauritius Sugar.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
Notice is hereby given, that Purshotum Muncharam, will under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 7th day of April 1864, and made between Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Shoostry of the one part, and Govindram Bhawanee, the Agent of the said Purshotum Muncharam of the other part, sell by Public Auction through Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. the Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the said Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan, at the premises, on SATURDAY the 12th day of May next, at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of land or garden ground, with the messuage or bungalow, stable, tenements, hereditaments and premises, built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam and belonging to the said premises, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, situate at the Mount Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 14165 7/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West and North sides thereof and partly on the East side by the garden and vacant ground lately belonging to the Estate of Soonabaee, the daughter of late Heerjee Jewanjee, deceased, but now forming the ground of the Albert and Victoria Museum, and on or towards the South and partly on the East side by the public road leading to the property called the Mount, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 4.
Conditions of sale and further particulars can be obtained by applying to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. or at the Office of the undersiged.
W. H. THACKER,
Mortgagee's Solicitor.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
18 Bales Grey Madapollams.
20 " " Shirtings.
15 " " Jacconets.
16 " " T. Cloth.
AT 2 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of privately)
A delightful little self-driving Park Phaeton with a charming pair of Pegu Ponies, both docile and very swift, and set of silver plated Harness complete.
These may be seen any day between the hours of 10 and 4, by giving an hour's previous intimation of such wish.
An English-built Mail Phaeton nearly new, with a young strong high caste Arab Horse, 14, 3½ height with a set of plated mounted Harness.

TEAK LOGS, FIRST CLASS AUSTRALIAN AND BORNEO HARDWOOD TIMBER, JARRAH, MAHOGANY, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex *Devonshire*, *Impulse*, and *Beatrice*, consisting of Teak Logs, first class Australian and Borneo Hardwood Timber, Scantlings, Cuttings and Rafters.
N. B.—Catalogues with full specifications of each lot will be published, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.
On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, as they lie there
On account of Atmaram Mahadowjee;—
104 logs Teak.
And on account of Burjorjee Rustomjee:—
545 ditto ditto.

IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)
28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1½ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.
Bombay, 10th May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHARMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.